PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 72 — BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1923 — TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY —	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

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BATLIWALA'S
40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
Batliwala's Ague Mixture Large Rs. 1. Small As. 12
Ague Pills, Rs. 1-3
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As 12
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As 12
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol Mixture. As. 13
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and Rs.1-12
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BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.
SHAPURJI H. L BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P.O. Worli, BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. A[illegible]SHAPUR", Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
31st Mar. —	MANTUA — —	10,902
7th April —	MALWA — —	10,941
14th „ —	KAISAR-I-HIND —	11,430
21st „ —	NARKUNDA† —	16,227
28th „ —	MACEDONIA —	11,089
5th May —	CALEDONIA —	7,622
12th „ —	PLASSY — —	7,393
19th „ —	MOLDAVIA† —	16,277
26th „ —	CHINA — —	7,952
2nd June —	MOREA — —	10,011
9th „ —	MANTUA — —	10,902
16th „ —	NALDERA† — —	15,825
23rd „ —	KAISAR-I-HIND —	11,430
30th „ —	KALYAN — —	8,287

† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
30th March —	MATIANA — —	8,965
13th April —	MULBERA — —	9,160
27th „ —	MANDALA — —	8,246
11th May —	MERKARA — —	8,285
25th „ —	DUMANA — —	8,600
12th June —	WARFIELD*	6,060

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

1923.		
31rt March —	SICILIA —	6,813
28th April —	SOUDAN —	6,696
31st May —	SICILIA —	6,813
1st June —	MALWA —	10,941
28th „ —	SOUDAN —	6,696

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
6th April —	NALDERA —	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.
29th June —	NARKUNDA	—

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
26th March —	VITA —	Karachi via K'war
2?th „ —	BANDRA —	Basra via Kathiawar Karachi & P. Gulf ports.
30th „ —	VARSOVA —	Busra via Karachi
31rt „ —	LINGA —	Karachi via K'war
4th April —	KARAPARA —	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1290.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.	For.
s.s. Jalaputra...	8310	6th April	Tuticorin Rangoon.
s.s. Jaladutta..	6700	7th „	Karachi.

For frieght and other particulars apply to:
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
[illegible] Road Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depd
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa.	6,085	19th Mar	31st Mar
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ...	5,901	29th Mar	11th Apr
Kamakura Maru.	J. Fujisawa.	58 46	1st April.	15th „
Genoa Maru.	J. Saito.	6785	11th „	25th „
Awa Maru.		6028	14th „	27th „
Tokushima Maru.	J. Ychikawa.	5,976	20th „	2nd May
Tamba Maru	N. Wada ..	5,845	27th „	11th „
Sado Maru..	I. Nirei. ..	5,898	10th May	20th „

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electricit lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4962. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ... Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st December, 1922:—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND as on 31st December, 1922 ... Rs. 4,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders as on 31st December, 1922 ... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.
BRANCHES.
Agra, Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad City, Ahmednagar, Akola, Akyab, Allahabad, Alleppey, Amballa, Amraoti, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bassein, Bellary, Benares, Berhampore, Beswada, Bombay (Byculla), Bombay (Mandvi), Bombay (Sandhurst Road), Broach, Calcutta (Clive Street), Calcutta (Burra Bazaar), Calcutta (Park Street), Calicut, Cawnpore, Chittagong, Cocanada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Colombo, Cuddalore, Cuttack, Dacca, Darjeeling, Delhi, Dhulia, Erode, Guntur, Hyderabad (Deccan), (Sub-Agency Parbhani), Hyderabad (Sind), Hubli, Indore, Jalgaon (East Khandesh), Jalpaiguri, Jamshedpur, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Kumbakonum, Karachi, Lahore, Larkana, Lucknow, Lyallpur, Madras (Mount Road), Madura, Mandalay, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Meerut, Moulmein, Mooltan, Muzaffarpur, Muttra, Moradabad, Mymensingh, Nadiad, Nagpore, Narayangunge, Nasik, Negapatum, Ootacamund, Patna, Peshawar, Poona, Poona City, Quetta, Rajamandry, Rajkot (Kathiawar), Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Rungpur, Salem, Sargodha, Secunderabad, Sholapur, Simla, Sukkur, Surat, Tellicherry, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum, Tuticorin, Vellore, Vizianagram, Vizagapatam
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
B. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 29,75,123
Reserved Fund 20,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
Amritsar, Amballa City, Amballa Cant., Bombay, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Gojra, Hapur, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sind), Jullundur, Jammu, Jhelum City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Montgomery, Okara (Disste Montgomery), Peshawar City, Patiala, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Srinagar
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & RUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXAATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD
Head Office, 6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta
PATRON.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I.
CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because.
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a pure Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid up value.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE.
Wanted.—Applications from experienced and reliable partits fer General Agencies throughout India.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
SPECIALLY MEANT FOR HIGH CLASS
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
— Chaubal's Bungalow, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY. —

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY,
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT.
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel, Wire Rope, Corsar Bros, Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality!
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—34 Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Masagar
Telephone 2457

"INKOTINE" INKS
THE STANDARD INKS OF INDIA.
In All Grades and for all purposes
BRIGHT, PERMANENT, NON-CORROSIVE.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Temple of Industry, Bombay 4.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
ROYAL YAKUTI:
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that [illegible] is not that which a perfumer admires. [illegible] that which diffuses fragran of its own accord. Price per tin containing 20 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) India.

LACE AND CRETONE CURTAINS
laundered dressed in our best style at Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per pair.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Ladies' Department,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.
We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilisers Incubators, gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN".

SCIENCE APPARATUS
for all Industrial concerns and Educational Institutions.
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Hydrometers, Chemicals, Thermometers, Microscopes, etc., just received.
APPLY EARLY TO:—
S. V. SOVANI, B. Sc.,
Dealer in Science Apparatus.
AMBEVADI, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY 4.
Note:—Also good SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS.

Cure Your Eye.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness etc. by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Re. 2-8, 2drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A B.A., or B.A., LL.B., for miscellaneous Court work. Write to Box No. 9160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6855

WANTED—WIRELESS OPERATOR for steamers. Apply personally TO PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD., 18, Rampart Row, Fort, between 3 and 4 p.m.
A R6913

WANTED: IMMEDIATELY.—CLERK, knowing English and Gujrati Accounts: for collecting rents Must be honest. Apply IDANMAL SOBHRAJ c/o. Messrs. Pohoomull Bros., Jackeria Masjid.
A R6[illegible]

WANTED—A decent YOUNG LAD STRONG in ENGLISH to TEACH a very respectable gentleman of a high family Board and lodging free. Frtnch Knowin will have beteter chances. Please apply to Box No. 9154, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6834

WANTED—CANVASSING AGENTS, to sell shares in a nationalistic Khadi weaving limited, concern. Wanted also agents, to canvass advertisements, for our daily Malayalam newspapers "Naveena Keralam." Apply to Managing Agent, Haji Abdurahaman Co. Ltd., Calicut.
A R6877

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For the Coorg Forest Department a DRIVER for a 10-ton Holt Logging Caterpillar Tractor. Must have sound practical experience of Motor Engineering and in addition to driving tractor must be able to carry out necessary repairs and replacements. Physical fitness essential. Free unfurnished quarters provided. Good salary and prospects for suitable man. (No ex-Ford cleaners need apply.) Applications stating age, qualifications (including copies of any certificates) and any testimonials to be sent to the FOREST ENGINEER, COORG, Mercara, Coorg.
A16037

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by Hindu undergraduate, studying higher Accountancy and Auditing, even on probation three months without salary, with good prospects can join immediately. Apply Box No. 9180, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6908

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET for immediate occupation residential BLOCKS and ROOMS for pleaders, near Small Causes Court Apply M. K. PALIA, Palia Blg., Opp. Xavier's school.
C R6893

TO LET—ROOMS, or SHOPS, and a bungalow, with garden near the sea-shore, Ismail Buildings, Kurla. Apply to the same address. Proprietor MOHAMMED BAWLA
C R6752.

TO LET—Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Krishna Building, Central situation, well lighted and Breezy, Electric fittings, Lift, modern sanitation also No. 20, Dalal Street adjoining Share Bazar, big ground floor, small and large rooms. Apply SETH BHAGWANDAS GOVERDHANDAS, 3, Wallace Street, Fort.
C. R.6842.

TO BE LET—Vasava Sea-side, nea Sanatorium, near Andheri, BUNGALOW with stable. Apply to GAMDEVI BHENDI GALLI HOUSE, No. 5, 1st floor, Bombay.
C R6896

TO BE LET—One-third of very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof PREMISES with or without adjacent land of the Vellard, Bombay, next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms Garage, large godowns, Workshops, Factory and Stores. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY LIMITED, 16, New Queen Road, Bombay.
C.15716.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 9090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 324, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—3½ ton FIAT LORRY, complete with body, in good working condition. Apply Box No. 9173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6881

3 MOTOR LORRIES FOR SALE—Strong powerful machinery, Standard Makers, fitted with strong teakwood bodies, suited for transport bulk cargo, five ton capacity. Not used. Favourable terms. Unique opportunity. For further particulars apply to: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LIMITED, No. 192, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
JA16049

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

AUTOMATIC Oil-immersed CIRCUIT BREAKERS (Triple Pole) fitted with Ammeters: stocked in sizes of 30 60 100 and 200 Amps. Lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 3825.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A second-hand BILLIARD TABLE in proper working order with Cues, marking board and all accessories. With full particulars and lowest quotations to G. R. SURATWALLA, 94, Bhindi Bazar, Bombay 9.
P R6864

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, B1, Rawalpindi

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR HIRE—On long lease—a completely equipped cotton Ginning and Pressing FACTORY at a cotton centre with spacious compound, outhouses and godowns, in Ajmer-Merwara, in quite working order. Those anxious to buy or take on lease should apply to Box No. 9172, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R6880

FOR SALE—Exceptional opportunity Complete ring spinning plant of 12,000 spindles; blow room by Lord Bros. Preparation, and rings. By Tweedale and Smalley. Only run a few years, price Rs. 32 per spindle, F.O.B. Liverpool, positively no offers. Full particulars Box No. 9170 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 16016.

WANTED TO DISPOSE OFF—The GOODWILL of an import concern leaving behind several Foreign Agencies and connections. Apply Box No. 9177, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R6894

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT!— Trikamlal R. Desai's 4th edition of LAW OF SPECIFIC RELIEF for students and practitioners. Price Rs. 3. Can be had of all bonafide booksellers.
L. R.6801.

STAMPS—All unused; 15 Spanish Colonials 6 as. 18 Bavaria 6 as. 14 Bulgaria 6 as. 10 Servia 8 as. 10 Montenegro 8 as. 10 Thrace 8 as. All used; 16 Brazil 6 as. 12 Costa Rica 6 as. 14 Cuba 6 as. 20 Danzig 4 as. The lot all different Rs. 3/12. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 16046

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS.—ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Spee Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MARBLE FOUNTAINS 6 and 4 ft. height 160 and 100 each, 1,000 white and black marble floor tiles Re. each. SAGAT NARAYAN, Makrana, J. B. Ry.
T R6848

FREE! FREE!!—SAMPLES of our hand-made Cossi-Silk. BALSOM BROTHERS, Benares.
T R6652

STEEL HEALDS—2,00,000 Best quality German made STEEL HEALDS FOR SALE. Offers invited at Box No. 9179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6902

CROCODILE LEATHER 1,000 sqr. ft. Re. 1-12 per foot, knitting, button making, Soap, Thread Balling, Machines, ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Bombay.
T R6905

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS INVITED for a Combination base plate for 150 K. W. Generating Set by the Lancashire Dynamo and Mortar Coy: Limited.
Offers to be sent to Garrison Engineer, E & M. Ambala Punjab.
16039

NOTICE.

PROSPECTUS of the HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, U. P., may be obtained from the MANAGER on application.
15877

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

IT IS PROPOSED for the four days of the Easter Holidays to run a special train, consisting of first class sleepers and a refreshment car from Victoria Terminus to Lonavla, stopping at Byculla and Ladar, to leave Victoria Terminus at 21-45 hours on March 29th, arriving at Lonavla at 1-0 hours on March 30th, provided sufficient passengers register their names before noon on Wednesday, the 28th March. Passengers will be allowed to sleep and live in the train and to feed in the refreshment car during the time they are at Lonavla.

The fare for the round trip including feeding and all charges will be Rs. 75. Only first class passengers will be booked by this train.

On the return trip, the special will leave Lonavla at 5-30 hours on April 3rd and arrive Bombay at 8-30 hours, stopping at Dadar and Byculla.

If sufficient passengers have not registered by noon on Wednesday a notice cancelling the train will appear in the newspapers on Thursday morning, March 29th.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1923.
C16034

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE ON AND FROM 1ST APRIL, 1923

FROM the end of this month the Weekly Howrah-Bombay Homeward Express ceases to run Bombay-Howrah Postal Express will however run as at present.

2. The Calcutta-Bombay Mail (via Jubbulpore) will run to the following revised timings:—

Howrah	.....	Dep.	18 0
Jubbulpore	.....	Arr.	14 10
		Dep.	14 30
Pipariya	.....	Arr.	18 15
		Dep.	18 23
Itarsi	.....	Arr.	19 58
		Dep.	20 9
		(Enter Dining Car.)	
Harda	.....	Arr.	21 21
		Dep.	21 32
		(Leave Dining Car.)	
Khandwa	.....	Arr.	23 10
		Dep.	23 21
Bhusawal	.....	Arr.	1 15
		Dep.	1 25
Manmad	.....	Arr.	5 6
		Dep.	5 16
Nasik Road	.....	Arr.	6 23
		Dep.	6 26
Deolali	.....	Arr.	6 39
		Dep.	6 44
Kasara	.....	Arr.	8 48
		Dep.	8 57
		(Enter Dining Car.)	
Kalyan	.....	Arr.	9 59
		Dep.	10 9
		(Leave Dining Car.)	
V. Terminus	.....	Arr.	11 5

The train leaving Howrah on Thursdays and arriving Bombay on Saturdays will be made up in two sections, the front for Victoria Terminus, the rear will run to Ballard Pier to the following timings from Kurla:—

Kurla	.....	Arr.	10 41
		Dep.	10 53
Ballard Pier	.....	Arr.	11 45

3. 12 Up passenger train will run to revised timings from Manmad arriving Victoria Terminus at 13-55 instead of 12-45.

4. The Dhulia train now leaving Chalisgaon at 13-15 will leave at 13-10. The train now leaving Dhulia at 16-40 will leave at 16-45.

5. The shuttle trains now running between Kalyan and Badlapur and between Kalyan and Atgaon will be discontinued.

6. 102 Up Thana passenger will leave Thana at 12-21 and arrive Victoria Terminus at 13-35.

For timings at intermediate stations please see corrected sheet Time Tables at Stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 24-3-23.
C16044

THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD., will be held, at the Branch Office of The Company, Laxmi Building, Ripon Road, near Parsi Statue Byculla. Bombay, on the 4th day of April, 1923, just after the Statutory Meeting of the Company which is convened at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the same day at the above place, is over, when the following resolution will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

"That out of the remaining unsubscribed Preference shares, 2350 shares be converted into Ordinary Shares.

Should the above resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1923, at the Branch Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ripon Road, near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

By order of the Board of Directors,
THE IMPERIAL MACHINE CO.,
Managing Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ripon Road,
Parsi Statue, Byculla,
Bombay, 4th April, 1923. R6907

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 250 per share (of Rs. 1,000 fully paid up and free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December, 1922, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd April, 1923, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 19th instant on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
for the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1923.
C16035

NOTICE.

KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS AGENCY.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that S. S. PARULKER, who was engaged by us as a canvasser, has disappeared from the 9th March 1923. We will not recognise any dealings made with or through him on or after that date.

R. H. PATEL,
R6903 Proprietor.

THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE OF THE STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company pursuant to section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913 will be held at the Branch Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ripon Road, near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay, on 4th April, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated the 26th day of March, 1923.
By order of the Board,
THE IMPERIAL MACHINE COMPANY,
R6907A Mg. Agents.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPG. AND MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1922, at the rate of Rs. 100 (One Hundred) per share, free of Income Tax, declared at the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd April 1923, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on MONDAY, the 19th March, 1923, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board.
For the Framjee Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1923.
C16041

NOTICE.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Sixty-two and annas eight per share of "A" Capital and the First Dividend "Pro-rata" of Rupees Ten per share of "B" Capital will be paid on and after 27th March, 1923.

By Order of the Board
HIRJI OOMERSEY & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 24th March, 1923.
C16050

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Half round Teakwood sleepers country will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 10th day of April, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA.
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's office, Delisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.
C16048

LEGAL NOTICES.

PRODDATUR DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT.

S. C. 53 OF 23.

(1) H. CHINNA VENKAN RAU, (2) NAGALLAPATI SUBBAYYA ..... Plaintiffs
KUBERAPPA GONGADE of Athinae ..... Defendant.

THE above suit for Rs. 70 filed by the plaintiffs is posted to 26-3-23 for defendant's appearance and written statement, if any.

C. NARASARAM SASTRI,
R6904 Pleader for plaintiffs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd.,
BANGALORE CITY.

NOTICE.

The Registered Office of the Company now situated at "Younoos Buildings", Bangalore City, will be removed and located at the "Kaiser-i-Hind Building", Hebbal, Bangalore, with effect from the 22nd instant.

BANGALORE CITY. 21st March, 1923.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai JANKIBAI, widow of Krishna Ramji Pawar, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Surajmal Building, Charni Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

MAHADEO GOVIND SHINDE, Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, an Agriculturist, residing at Sarkar Tabela Girgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-eighth day of Feb. in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 28th day of February, 1923.
MAHADEO GOVIND SHINDE.
Petitioner-in-person.
C16028

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of NARAYAN HARISCHANDRA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Baravti, late employee of G. I. P. Railway ..... Deceased.

RAKHMABAI, widow of Narayan Harischandra Sahane, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Borivli ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twelfth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 12th day of March, 1923.
Messrs. PANDIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C16047

SMILE OF INFINITE SATISFACTION IS ON THE FACE OF EVERYONE WHEN CLAD IN KHADDER
BUT
SILK KHADDER—PURE Hand-Made—will add to the elegance
AND
Further go to increase the intensity of one's
SATISFACTION
We stock several qualites and designs
1st Quality striped 16 yds. 33in. width Rs. 64

1st	,,	Plain	,, Rs. 64
2nd	,,	,,	,, Rs. 53
3rd	,,	,,	,, Rs. 49
4th	,,	,,	,, Rs. 40

ALSO
STRIPED VARIETIES IN STOCK USEFUL FOR LONG COATS, SUITS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES ETC.
ORDER BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.
Sample cutting on application.
A discount of 12½ % will be allowed on orders of Rs 500 and over.
THE PIONEER INDUSTRIALS LTD.
BANGALORE CITY.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AND MILL OWNERS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE COTTON GINNING AND PRESS FACTORY AT TIRUPUR AND DUNDIGUL ON SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY, BEST CENTRE FOR HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 129, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned,

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 12 acres and 90 cents or so situate in Adiyanath Village, Madura district under the jurisdiction of the Dundigul Sub-Registrar.

Machinery and Building Gin Factory:—Gin Engine Compound non-condensing side by side cylinders, by Ruston Procter and Co. Ltd., Grooved Fly Wheel complete of 80 I.H.P. Boiler 20 by 6—150lbs. pressure by Tinker Shenton, Hyde 1910—23 N.H.P. 6 Double Roller Gins of Platts Bros., complete shafting, Pulleys gearing, etc., to work 24 Double roller gins, Ginning, Building complete built for 24 Double Roller Gins—with Engine and Boiler House all pucca built with zinc sheet roofing, with verandah all round to stack kapas 200 feet of godown building with corrugated sheet roof.

Press Factory:—Press Engine by D. Stewart side by side cylinders with Pump Bed of 12 Pumps of D. Stewart and Co., Half Press by D. Stewart and Co. 17 feet Box with three 7½ ins. diagrams. Finisher Press by D. Stewart and Co., Boiler Lancashire 20 by 6—125lbs. pressure by Thomas Hill and Sons Donkey pumps by John Cameron and Co.,—Press Engine house and Boiler house all pucca built with corrugated roofing.

Electric Installation:—Electric Dynamo by Compton and Co. Ltd., 110 Volts 38 Amp. 1450 R.P.M. with Marble Switch Board fitted with Volts and Ampere Meters. Ground nuts Decorticating machines with shafting pulleys, etc.

Tirupur Factory:—All that piece of Punja or dry lands in the village of Thottipalayam, Palladam Taluka, Coimbatore District Tirupur Sub-district in Survey No. 620 of the extent of 4,77 acres situate on the southern side of the road, almost opposite the goods shed of Tirupur Railway Station on one side Bansilal Abirchands Press Factory, and on the other side M. D. M. Press Factory.

Machinery and Buildings:—Direct Acting pumping Engine twin cylinder long stroke 12 Pumps. of D. Stewart and Co.—Half Press D. Stewart and Co.,—Boiler Thomas Hill 20 by 6—125lbs. pressure.

Buildings Press house mixing room, engine house, boiler house all pucca built with corrugated sheet roofing. Three pala houses, godowns office and servant quarters, pucca built well, and the whole compound is walled. The above factory was built with all brand new machinery only two years ago on very expensive land.

The Factory and the Press are in good working order and realising good income every year. This year there is a bumper crop and there are more chances of the income being doubly increased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th March, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 621.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT NAGPUR, RAIPUR, DOONGARGADH, GOONDIA, DEOKER, BHATTAPARA, BILASPURTOWN, BILASPUR SADAR, BILASPUR STATION, MUNGELI, PENDRA, AKYAB, AND BERHAMPORE.

Under insructions from B. N. Lang Esq. the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Alimahomed Oosman and other insolvents in pursurance of the order of the Court, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th day of April, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, all the right, title and interest of the said insolvents in the undermentioned properties free from all incumbrances.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

Right, Title and Interest of the said Insolvents in the following properties:—
LOT NO. 1.—One shop at Nagpur.
LOT NO. 2.—One Chowri at Nagpur.
LOT NO. 3.—One shop at Raipur (Guriari).
LOT NO. 4.—One shop at Raipur town.
LOT NO. 5.—One shop at Doongargadh.
LOT NO. 6.—One shop at Gondia.
LOT NO. 7.—One shop at Deoker.
LOT NO. 8.—One shop at Bhattapara.
LOT NO. 9.—One shop at Bhattapara.
LOT NO. 10.—One godown at Bhattapara.
LOT NO. 11.—Two godowns near Bilaspur Station.
LOT NO. 12.—Two godowns and one shop at Bilaspur Town.
LOT NO. 13.—One Tank godown at Bilaspur Sadar.
LOT NO. 14.—One shop at Mungeli.
LOT NO. 15.—One shop at Pendra.
LOT NO. 16.—One godown at Pendra (Gorela.)
LOT NO. 17.—One shop at Akaltara.
LOT NO. 18.—One shop at Akyab.
LOT NO. 19.—One shop at Berhampare.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & [illegible], Attorneys for the Official Assignee, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

C[illegible]

Bombay, 26th March, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
29 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 4409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTIES.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT GAMDEVI MIDDLE ROAD, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS DAMMAR LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Danna Fatta and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Maneckbai, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of Dhunjibhoy Kikabhoy Gundevia alias Hotelwalla, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 28th day of July, 1922, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, 1923, at 4 and 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) respectively, the undermentioned properties.

AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7979 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Old Assessment No. 36 and now under D Ward No. 2752 and Street No. 6, all which premises are situate at Gamdevi Middle Road, otherwise known as Dammar Lane, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the property of Govind Dwarkaji, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property of Trimbak Jagannath and on the South by the property of Bhaishanker Bhawanishanker and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1692.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 101 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7979 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Old Assessment No. 32 and now under D Ward No. 2753 and Street No. 7, and all the premises are situate on the East side of Gamdevi Temple, otherwise known as Dammar Lane, in the Registration District at Dammar Lane, in the Registration District on the East by the property of Dhanjibhoy Gundevia, on the West by the property of Ramji Narayen and Madon Jekison, on the North by the part of Jagonnath Narayen and on the South by a passage and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1691.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Nawab Building, 327, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO IRON-MONGERS AND OWNERS OF IRON FOUNDRIES.
AUCTION SALE OF MILD STEEL SHIP QUALITY PLATES, BLACK STEEL SHEETS, GRIFFIN BRAND, W. I. W. BRAND, STEEL BALING HOOPS AND BLACK CLOSE ANNEALED STEEL SHEETS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for Messrs. Stewards and Lloyds, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr. Mathuradas Bhanji, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 9th day of April, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned goods:—

MILD STEEL SHIP QUALITY PLATES OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.
130 Plates, 8 feet long by 4 feet broad by 1/8 inch thick.
Weighing 10 tons, 8 cwts., 0 qr., 16 lbs.
(Stored in No. 1 W. B. Warehouse, Princes Docks.)
197 Plates, 8 feet long by 4 feet wide by 1/8 inch thick.
Weighing 15 tons, 15 cwts., 1 qr., 8 lbs.
(Stored in No. 2 W. B. Warehouse, Princes Docks.)
BLACK STEEL SHEETS, GRIFFIN BRAND OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.
243 Bundles Sheets, 4 feet long, 30 inches wide, 7 Sheets per cwt.
Total weight 12 tons, 1 cwt., 0 qr., 18 lbs.
245 Bundles Sheets, 4 feet long, 30 inches wide, 8 Sheets per cwt.
Total weight 12 tons, 0 cwt., 3 qrs., 6 lbs.
(Stored in "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks.)
W. I. W. BRAND, STEEL BALING HOOPS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.
24 feet long by 20 gauge thick by 3/4 inch wide.
510 Bundles, comprising 26 hoops per bundle of about 56 lbs., folded from about 7 feet 4 inches to 8 feet long.
Weighing approximately 12 tons, 14 cwts., 2 qrs., 0 lb.
510 Bundles, comprising 22 hoops per bundle of about 55 lbs., folded about 7 feet, 4 inches long.
Total weight 12 tons, 14 cwts., 0 qr., 0 lb.
(Stored in No. 7 Warehouse, Princes Docks.)
BLACK CLOSE ANNEALED STEEL SHEETS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.
4 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches wide, weighing about 8 sheets per cwt.
264 Bundles, equalling 2,112 sheets.
Total weight 12 tons, 10 cwts., 1 qr., 3 lbs.
4 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches wide, weighing about 12 sheets per cwt.
254 Bundles, equalling 3,048 sheets.
Total weight 12 tons, 12 cwts., 0 qr., 11 lbs.
(Stored in No. 7 Warehouse, Princes Docks.)

The above goods are open to inspection at the abovementioned places.

Terms:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th March, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
6, Dean Lane near Hummum Street.
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

Auction Sale of household and artistic furniture by well-known makers, Dining Table, Sideboard, Cabinet, Gramophone Sweet toned Iron Framed German Cottage Piano, rich platedware, Glassware, Cutlery, etc. etc.

On THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1923, at Janjira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, opp. Hotel Majestice Fort, Messrs. MISTRY & CO. will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters tea tables Roberts' handsome silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved cashmere table, brass top centre table, palmstands, English cabinet gramophone, tea tables, low arm chairs, ladies' fancy writing table, hatstands, card tables, carpets, bedroom furniture, mirror almirahs teakwood, clothe and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, and revolving chairs, steel ice box, glassware cutlery cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of W. Darby Esq. M. I. M. E. Carriage Supt. G. I. P. Ry.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open [illegible]

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, [illegible]23.

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 72, Apollo St., Fort.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY OF AN INSOLVENT PARSEE.

Good opportunity to Parsee families, Khoja families, to buy selected ornaments such as bracelets and necklaces, earrings, rings, malas, pearl bangles, soranhar, etc.

By order of Basil N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay, and the mortgagees attorneys Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co. and on account and at the risk of Hormusji N. Doctor, Insolvent, Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on THURSDAY, the 29th day of March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable diamond, emerald and pearl ornaments such as

6 Diamond rings.
12 Diamond, emerald and ruby rings, marquis roses, etc.
4 Diamond emerald necklaces.
2 Pairs of diamond bangles.
5 Pairs of diamond emerald and ruby ear-rings.
4 Diamond emerald and pearl collars.
4 Pearl necklaces.
4 Pairs of diamond and emerald bracelets
6 Pairs of pearl bangles.
3 Pairs of pearl raufuls.
3 Pairs of Diamond lavangias.
Diamond, emerald and pearl pendants.
1 Diamond, emerald and pearl sari-pin.
2 Pairs of diamond booty etc., etc.

25 per cent deposit and delivery next day.

For further conditions and particulars of sale apply Messrs Crawford and Bayley Attorneys, for the mortgagee at their office at Tamarind Lane or the undersigned.

Property on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th March, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
"I HEAR YOU CALLING ME"
The story of a man bearing the burden of another's sin.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
The Far-East Players Inc.
PRESENT THE
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY CO.
with ADELE BLOOD
IN
"LAWFUL LARCENY"
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPRESS THEATRE
Direction:—MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
RUTH ROLAND
RUTH ROLAND
RUTH ROLAND
The peerless, fearless beauty in
"WHITE EAGLE"
"WHITE EAGLE"
"WHITE EAGLE"
A PATHE-SERIAL IN 15 EPISODES.
THIS WEEK
THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.
THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.
THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.
NOT since "Hands Up", "The Tiger's Trail" and "Ruth of the Rockies", has Ruth Roland, most magnetic of serial stars, produced such a sensational Western thriller as "WHITE EAGLE."

NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
THE EVIL EYE.
A Sensational Serial in Fifteen Episodes,
Please note the time:—
Saturday 3 Shows:—3-30, 5-15 & 7 p.m.
Sunday 4 Shows:— 10-30 a.m. and 7-30, 9-0 & 10-30 p.m.
Monday (Ram Navami) 5 Shows and Friday (Good Friday) 5 Shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0 p.m.
Tuesday & Thursday 4 Shows:—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Popular Rates.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA
Another Glorious Superb Universal Photo-drama—To-night—This Week.
"PAID BACK"
5 Reels—featuring the pretty winsome.
GLADYS BROCKWELL
Supported by an all-Star cast including Stuart Holmes, Mahlon Hamilton and Edna Murphy.
"PAID BACK"
The unusual Story of a woman who paid an old debt in a new way and found happiness in the most unexpected place.
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT AND LAST WEEK.
The most sensational wild animal serial
THE JUNGLE GODDESS
13 to 15 episodes into 6 Reels.
PATHE GAZETTE, COMIC.
LOOK OUT.
Saturday 31st March PATHE SERIAL.
RUTH ROLAND
in THE TIMBER QUEEN.
Daring Beauty. Fearless Rider Thrill and Deed, Skill and Speed.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Prices as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
SHRI KRISHNA-SATYABHAMA
OR
SHYMANTAK MANI
Specially produced by
NATIONAL FILM CO.
FOR
Ram Navami Holidays
See how Krishna clears himself from the charge of murder and theft winning beautiful Satyabhama as his bride.
RATES AND TIME AS USUAL

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, BYCULLA
Presents
the enthralling Serial
THE WOLVES OF KULTUR
featuring
LEAH BAIRD
Supported by
CHARLES HUTCHISON and Sheldon Lewis.
FIFTEEN EPISODES OF SECRET SERVICE THRILLS AND ESCAPADES.
FIRST THREE EPISODES
WITH A
SNUB POLLARD Comic.
TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Popular Prices.

Mr. Warerkar's immortal play
"KUNJAVIHARI."
(The Boy of the Bower or Pastoral Sri Krishna.)
will be revived shortly
under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle will stage
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
on
Wednesday 28th March 1923 at 9 p.m.(S.T.)
RAKSHASI MAHATWAKANKSHA
BOMBAY THEATRE.
Friday 30th March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
VIDYAHARAN
Saturday 31st March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAH SHIVAJI
NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
Sunday 1st April at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SHARADA
BOMBAY THEATRE
Monday 2nd April 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
on
Monday 26th March 1923 (P.M. 3 Noon)
VIRATANAYA.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"DISCONTENTED WIVES"
featuring
J. P. MACGOWAN
and
FRITZI BRUNETTE
A drama of Restless Wives made by circumstances.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road Phone 3455.
TO-DAY ONLY ONE DAY
Owing to Hindu Ramnavmi Holiday
Messrs. K. D. and Bros, present.
SHREE RAMA JANMA
by
(HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM Co.)
TO-MORROW
THE HOUSE OF HATE
Ep. 1, 2, 3,
(Pathe serial supreme)
Featuring
PEARL WHITE
and
ANTONIO MORENO

SERVICE A WORD WITH YOU! VALUE

In view of the disturbed condition of the markets at the present time, with prices steadily rising, in certain cases, while in others going down, we urge our clients to study carefully the values we offer in GENERAL MOTOR ACCESSORIES AND SUPPLIES. The quantities are very small in most cases and all offered subject to prior sale. Write to us, or call upon us for all your needs.

Inspection Invited.
THE ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY,
7, Lamington Road,
BOMBAY.
Correspondence Solicited.

Telegrams: "Automotive."

Smallest New Arc Lamp.

Burns Ordinary Kerosine Oil
Light & Handy Pattern
Low Consumption, Simple Reliable.
Price . . . . on application
AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.

Olympia, Duncan, Liverpool.
Querimba, Gill, Melbourne.
Rio Clairo, Achin, Karachi.
Varsova, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Sydic, Rasenthal, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

March 24.

Morea, Garwood, London.
Kohinoor, Wright, Kobe, etc.
Jalaputra, Pritchett, Porebunder.
British Captain, Buck, Abadan.
City of Harvard, Large, Calcutta.
Badarpur, Younger, Abadan.
Mulbera, Steadman, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Kioto for Hull.
Steamer City of Cairo for Liverpool.
Steamer Olympia for Liverpool.
Steamer Streefkerk for Calcutta.
Steamer Matiana for London.
Steamer Dogra for China and Japan.

S S Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3265 tons, Captain A R Duncan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Querimba: The B I S N Co's steamer Querimba, 3343 tons, Captain Gill, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Melbourne with a general cargo.

S S Rio Clairo:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Rio Clairo, 2510 tons, Captain R Achin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova, 1956 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sydic:—The steamer Sydic, 2624 tons, Captain G Rasenthal, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with a cargo of coal.

S S Mulbera:—The B I S N Co's steamer Mulbera, 5521 tons, Captain W R Steadman, sailed on Saturday from harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 6th April, Agent P and O Co.
Plassy due about 13th April, Agent P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th March Agent P. & O Co.
Macedonia due about 20th April, Agent P & O Co.
Caledonia due about 27th April, Agent P & O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mandala (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 9th April, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Scindia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Malcolm due about 9th April, Agent J F Co.
Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
City of Paris due about 5th April, Agent K N Co.
City of Dunedin (not fixed), Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Hindoo (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
City of Oran (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Trewellard (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Brocktown due about 28th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Ockenfels due about 12th April, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Baronfels due about 26th April, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Chupra (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Howra (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Nykerk (not fixed), Agents E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk (not fixed) Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 3rd April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Tysla due about 6th April, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lahore due about 3rd April, Agent Graham Co.
Bessemer City (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Naples (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Madawaska (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Honolulu Maru due about 30th March Agent O S K.
Nagato Maru due about 29th March Agent N Y K.
Hainan Maru due about 6th April, Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru due about 10th April, Agent O S K.
Kamakura Maru due about 1st April, Agent N Y K.
Genoa Maru due about 11th April, Agent N Y K.
Andes Maru due about 12th April, Agent O S K.
Awa Maru due about 14th April, Agent N Y K.
Burma Maru due about 27th April, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Alipore due about 27th March, Agent M M Co.
Jeypore due about 31st March Agent P & O Co.
Nagpore due about 23rd April Agent P. and O. Co.
Soudan due about 13th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due about 21st April, Agent P. and O. Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Karoa due about 8th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Taroba due about 22nd April, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

March 24.

S S Malwa for London:—198 cwts dry ginger, C Jivanlal.

S S [illegible]wa for Middlesborough:—750 tons manganese ore, The S Syndicate.

S S Mantua for London:—62 cwts gum, 393 cwts turmeric, S Ramji; 100 cwts cummin seed, 400 cwts rape seed, 200 cwts kudee seed, 300 cwts niger seed, 100 cwts kang seed, 300 cwts fennel seed, A Durst; 397 cwts kardee seed, 300 cwts dry ginger, S Lalji; 40 bundles cow hides, L Hassam; 45 bundles cow hides, R Allimohomed; 50 bales cotton cuttings, M Somji; 3600 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Mantua for Marseilles:—2000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts castor seed, 2000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co; 147 cwts fennel seed, C Jivanlal.

S S City of Cairo for Marseilles:—100 cwts fennel seed, A Durst; 4000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co; 50 bales Indian cotton F P, F F Campbell.

S S Matiana for Hamburg:—586 bales Indian cotton raw, N Rajaram; 652 bales Indian cotton F P, F F Campbell; 52 cwts gum, N Mulji; 55 bales Indian cotton raw, M Amersey; 1155 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisna.

S S Drachenfels for Hamburg:—16 bales Indian cotton fly, J A Begbie; 55 bales Indian cotton fly, K Visram; 165 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Drachenfels for Barcelona:—440 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Blyth Moor for Hull:—4000 cwts castor seed, 5000 cwts cotton seed, Strauss and Co; 6000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Blyth Moor for Dunkirk:—110 bales Indian cotton raw, E Spinner; 560 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Glengora Castle for Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon.

S S Kisto for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay.

S S Clan Urquhart for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay.

S S Rio Clairo for Genoa:—30 bales country cotton waste, K Visram; 330 bales Indian cotton raw, A Durst; 448 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, Vardhuman Bros; 500 cwts rape seed, Gorio Ltd; 150 bales Indian cotton raw, Vardhuman Bros.

S S Asia for Venice:—50 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 448 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 50 bales Indian cotton raw, Vardhuman Bros.

S S Asia for Trieste:—100 cwts fennel seed, 462 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 754 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Dogra for Shanghai:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, H Nensey; 1100 bales Indian cotton raw, C Bamanji; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, Y C Trading; 600 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 1578 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 1000 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Osaka:—200 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 2 tons pig iron, M B Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Shanghai:—3500 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—400 bales Indian cotton raw, H Rambhagat; 1500 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 368 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, M Rambhagat; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, H Rambhagat.

S S Sumatra Maru for Osaka:—600 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Yokohama:—400 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Tientsin:—200 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—650 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—5 bales carpets, H A N S A Shivji; 75 cwts shark fins, H Jamalbhoy.

IMPORTS.

S S Marienfels from Hamburg, Agents W and A Graham:—143 drums chloride of magnesium, 122 drums bleaching powder, 130 cases wonder candles, 240 cases storm lanterns, 38 cases lead pencils, 50 cases lime green, 38 cases biscuits, 425 bales paper, 160 kegs white lead, 23 cases colour, 30 casks cement colour, 577 cases 356 casks aniline colour, 394 casks red lead, 25 barrels dyes dry, 50 cases 50 barrels lubricating oil, 43 cases toys, 118 cases beer, 495 cases common spirits.

From Antwerp:—99 barrels coal tar, 96 cases syrup, 30 cases playing cards, 15 cases paper, 205 cases 81 barrels aniline colour.

From Rotterdam:—562 cases 116 casks 20 drums dyeing materials, 406 cases 84 casks aniline dyes.

S S Barapeta from Busrah, Agents M Mackenzie:—52 bundles specie, 3045 baskets 75 bundles wet dates.

From Mohomerah:—18 bundles sheep skin.

From Bushire:—202 bales cotton, 44 bags kernels, 22 bags attari, 107 bags gum, 29 jottas goat skin.

From Bunder Abbass:—200 bags dates, 112 bales 229 jottas cotton, 105 bags gum, 24 bags pistas, 22 bags raisins, 59 cases assafoetida.

From Muscat:—1111 bags dry dates, 1832 boxes wet dates, 36 crates pomegranates, 165 bags sardines.

S S Varela from Busrah, Agents M Mackenzie:—2516 baskets wet dates, 17 bundles skins, 141 bundles skin dates.

S S Gandera from Rangoon, Agents M Mackenzie:—82734 bags rice, 61 bags orpiment, 10 cases haberdashery.

MOTHER KILLS CHILDREN,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Mar. 22.

At the Dharwar Sessions Court the other day, a tragic story of a mother killing her own children by drowning them in a tank was told. In this case—Emperor versus Gadigeva the accused woman stood charged with the offence of murdering her two children, one a boy six years old and the other a girl aged four years, by pushing them into a tank at Honnatti village in the Hirekerur Taluka (Dharwar district), on the 24th December 1922. The accused—a woman aged 40 years or thereabouts, made a confession admitting the crime and alleged that she had done so because she had long been ill and was not in a position to maintain them. She made the confession on the 27th December, that is three days after the crime, and adhered to the story to the last. She was found guilty, and the presiding Judge in sentencing her to transportation for life, said that he would recommend her case to Government for mercy. The case is a pathetic one and has aroused considerable interest.

REPRIEVED MOTHER.

TO BE FREE IN DECEMBER.

Mrs. Daisy Emily Wright, who was sentenced to death for the murder of her two-years-old child, and whose sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, will be released when she has served a term of 12 months—in December next, says the "Daily Mail."

Mrs. Wright was the wife of an engineer who had been out of work for two years. The family lived in two rooms in Hoxton. The eldest son, aged 16, like his father, was out of work. A daughter, aged 14, was almost blind. There were two other children—one aged 2 years and the other a baby.

The family was in the last straits of poverty. The baby was taken by its mother to hospital, where it died. Distracted by grief she vainly tried to get money for the child's funeral. Desperate, she went to Tower Bridge to end her life and that of her two-years-old child.

She threw the child into the Thames and was only prevented by the police from jumping in herself.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	1,500
" " Imports	—

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 23.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
March	15.82+ 9
April	15·64+ 7
May	15·63+10
June	—
July	15.43+ 9
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	13.87+ 8
February	—
EGYPTIANS.—	
Mar.	17.65+10
July	17,95+10
Nov.	18·10+15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

Months.	To-day's Prices
Mar.	15.71— 2
April	15.55— 2
May	15·52— 1
June	15.58— 2
July	15.31— 3
Aug.	14.95— 5
Sept.	14,52—10
Oct.	14·18—11
Nov.	13.96—11
Dec.	13.79—10
Jan.	13.65—10
Feb	13.54—10

Tone:— Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York Mar. 24th.

Spurces at New York	May	29.37—73
	July	28.50—75
	Oct.	24.98—..
	Dec.	24.41—69

London Mar. 24th,

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 1/8 Firm.
Bar Gold — 2
Bar Silver Spot 32 5/8 Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 23.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		—
" Exports to Great Britain		11,000
" " to Continent		5,000
Futures at New York	May	30,10—44
" " "	July	29,25—45
" " "	Oct.	25 67—67
" " "	Dec.	25·19—65
Spot cotton at New York		30.20—30
" Cotton at New Orleans		30,25— 0
Futures at New Orleans	May	29.42—50
" " "	July	29,14—47
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		12 3/4
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		67 3/4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Mar. 23

M. G. Bengal	Good	8.75
" "	Fully Good	9.15
" "	Fine	9.55
No. 1 Oomra	Good	10.60
" "	Fully Good	11.10
" "	Fine	11.60
M. G. Broach	Good	12.80
" "	Fully Good	13.20
" "	Fine	13.60
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.65
" "	Fully Good	9.05
" "	Fine	9.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

Months	To-day's prices.
March	16 95—25
April	17·10—25
May	17·30—25
June	17.45—25
July	17.60—25
August	17.66—24
September	17.72—27
October	17,78—22
November	17.85—20
Dec.	17,89—19
Jan.	17.93—18

Manchester quiet occasional cloth transaction yarns firm.

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

New York Market declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to foreign selling.

Mid. Americans Spot	Quiet	18·18
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		18.00
New York, 11 a.m.	May	30·36— 1
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	29 58+ 4
	Oct.	28·18+ 3
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	29·88
	Oct.	25,69

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 23.

Bankers 3 per cent	57 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	32 7/16
" 2 months hence	32 5/16
Closing Tone of silver :—China bought steady.	
Old rate Bank of England Rate	3
Months cent since 17th July 1923.	
Short day to day loans	2 1/4
Three 7 day Market loans	1 3/4

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong	£ 115 1/2
National	£ 46 1/2
P. and O.	£ 13 3/8
Eastern	£ 5 1/2ex

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 90 1/4 unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4 %	91 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 3/4+1/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	59+3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	39 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	68 1/4 "
Gvt. Securities 3%	58 "
per cent Indian Loan	£ 115 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Mar. 23.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Mar.-Apl. Buyers	—
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Mar-Apl. Sellers	45/6
Australian Mar-Apl. Sellers	45/3
Karachi Barley Mar.-Apl. Sellers	51/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Mar.-Apl. Sellers	28
Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. i. F. Mar-Apl. Sellers	48/6
" " Mar.-Apl. Sellers	48/3
Tone :— Firm.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore per ton Mar.-Apl. Quoted Firm	17 1/2
LINSEED Argentine Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£ 18 1/2
" Apl.-May Paid	£ 18 1/4
TONE OF RAPESEED :—Very firm.	
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Mar.-Apl. Afloat Paid	—
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl, Value	9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED—Mar-Apl. Quoted	£ 19

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June,-July, Sellers	29/6
Do Do June-July. Sellers	27/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July. Sellers	29/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June,-July Sellers	29/10
Tone :— Steady	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 77
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 75 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 93
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	32
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apl.-May	15 3/4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar.	16 1/4
Tone :— Dull.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	14/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

A heavy drop of 44 points in old crops and 67 points in new crops in New York futures has been reported to-day. The decline was due to further long liquidation and Wall St. selling. Our local market has declined much and it is very difficult to say how much further the decline may go as everything depends upon the course of the American markets. The present tendency seems to point to lower prices on that side, and although our prices are already very low compared with Americans, any weakness on the other side is likely to cause further decline in our market. Although in our opinion the present level of prices seems to us safe for making purchasers, we do not feel confident that we may not see lower prices in the near future.

In response to the sharp decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning for F.G.M.G. Broach April May at Rs. 516 and touching Rs. 515¼ advanced to Rs. 517¼ on buying by Marwari jobbers and Bull operators. Again going down by a rupee advanced to Rs. 519 on buying by Marwari jobbers. Selling at this level by a Japanese House caused a setback and the market touched Rs. 513½. Further buying by Marwari jobbers the prices jumped to Rs. 517 at 4 p.m. the rate quoted was Rs. 515¼. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 515. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 513, touching Rs. 514¼ declined to Rs. 510 on selling by Japanese houses and closed at Rs. 510½.

F.G.M.G. Broach July August opened at Rs. 531½ and advanced to Rs. 536 Marwari operators and Offices being buyers. From this level the prices gave way to Rs. 530 on selling by a Japanese House. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 480/85 nominal. The official room rate for this contract was Rs. 488 and for Bengal March Rs. 419 F. G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 407 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull yesterday and the demand was limited.

To-day's tender are as follows :—

	Bales.
Fine M.G. Oomra Berar.	4,800
Fine M.G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 1.	2,100
Fine M.G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 2.	2,000
F.G.M.G. Bengal.	1,200
Total tenders upto date are as under :—	
Fine M.G. Oomra Berar.	27,600
Fine M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 1	3,200
Fine M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 2.	15,400
F.G.M.G. Bengal	3,900
Total.	50,100

The Marwari Bazar and the Colaba markets are closed on Monday the 26th instant for Ramanawmi Holiday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Mar. 24th

			Rs. a.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May		510 1/2
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.		525
F. G. M. G. Bengal	May		403

PATEL BROTHER'S COTTON REPORT.

24th March 1923.

We have received the following cables dated the 23rd instant from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool.

(1) "Think we shall do better by waiting further decline to buy, unless crop prospects bad."

(2) "Further long liquidation and Wall St selling absorbed by scaledown buying."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 23rd.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 1 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 0
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 0 9
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Textile per lb.	1 7 9
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 6 9
Elphinstone (Balti)	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Mines)	1 8 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202-8203 :—	
Rachael per lb	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb	1 8 6
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb	1 9 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth Satin Calendar, 34-40 :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	—
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 3
Salita—	
Century per lb.	1 9 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1 9 6
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	14 0 0
No. 123 1/2 per piece	—
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 9 6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 4 6
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	—
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	—
Kassurchand per piece	8 10 0
Bombay United per piece	8 8 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	—
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

E. I. C. ASSN. SETTLEMENT RATES,

Bombay, Mar. 24th

		Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May	518
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.	535
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	419
F. G. Bengal M. G.	May	410
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	488
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June	538

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produces etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd Mar. 1923,

Cotton	109,43 Bs.
Wheat	8617 Qrts.
Linseed	6748 "
Rapeseed	5768 "
Gingellyseed	899 "
Poppyseed	459 "
Groundnuts	4845 "
Castorseed	2506 "
Rice	2414 "
Myrabollams	2353 "
Cottonseed	3636 "
Mowrasseed	1582 "
Gram	495 "
Jawar	937 "
Masur	Nil. "
Barley	Nil. "
Bajra	5 "
Coal	4183 Tons

2 Day's Total.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 24th Mar: 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchant's Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Ball. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	7 5 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	7 2 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	47 0 0	7 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 6 0	11 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 11 0	13 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 3 0	12 11 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	79 0 0	15 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	77 8 0	15 6 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75 8 0	14 12 6
Teelseed Black	71 0 0	14 2 6
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 4 0
Mowraseed	8 12 0	9 0 0
Barley	30 0 0	—
Castorseed	60 0 0	12 2 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready	38 0 0	5 11 0
Delivery Forward.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 7 3	
Linseed May	13 3 9	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

BOMBAY Mar. 24.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 24/15/6.
Bars Gold forward Rs 24/14/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/15.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 82/11.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/10.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/8.

EXCHANGE.

B C Bata—
Bank's selling T T 1/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 5/32.
Tone of Exchange :—Steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 464.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 514.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 504.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 155¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 150¼.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 178.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 246.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 176¼.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 319.
London Gold ready sh. 87-9.
London Silver ready d. 32-7.
London Silver forward sold 32-5.
Tone of Silver—Quiet London speculators sold China speculators bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.69-3/8.
Paris Exchange Frcs. 71.70.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 25.40.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 82.50.
Italian Exchange Liras 96.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 97,000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 61/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 80.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 105/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1920 to 49 Rs. 98.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71.

SHARES.

Market closed strong.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1330, India 93 Central 33, Tata Bank 13/8 and Eastern 82.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2250 Alliance 200, Apollo 46/4, Birla Mills 50, By. Cotton 760, By. Dyeing 1015, Bradbury 700, Century 597/8, Cent. India 2720 Colaba Land 1605, Coorla 175, Crescent 335, Edw. Sassoon 380, E. D. Sassoon 3/14 Elphinston 86/4, Fazulbhoy 940, Gokak 170, Ind. Bleaching 202/8, Ind. Malwa 525, Jamshed Mfg. 285, Kastoorchand 345 Khatao 350, Kohinoor 1535, Luxmi Cotton 5100 Madhavrao Scd. 100, Mathuradas 490xd Madhowji 305, M. Petit 3500, Meyer Sassoon 265, Morarji 4800, New Great 502/8, New City 460, Pabani 525, Pearls 702/8, Phoenix 675, Premier 105, Planet 140, Shapurji 175, Simplex 420, Swan 815 Swadeshi 2940, Tata Mill 550 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 307/8, B. Burma 435, B. Burma N. I. 125, Bt. Burma pet 6/14 B. Tramway 98/12, B. Flour 1350 B. Steam 147/8, Bundi Cement 20/8, Ind. Cement 162/8, Katni Ord. 155, Katni Defd. 770, New India 18, Shivrajpur 27, Tata Iron Ord. 43/12, Tata Iron Defd 125 Tata Hydro 702/8 Tata Oil 30 and Scindia Steam 11.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 24th Mar. 1923.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/32
Bank Demand	1-4 1/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 1/4
Fox Demand	460
American Dollars	319
Hongkong Dollars	178
Shanghai	246
Japan	154 3/4
Singapore	176 1/2

Market Steady

The Bank is closed, Ramanavami holiday please.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Fazalbhai Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

The chairman moved the adoption of the Directors' report and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1922, which stated :—

The Directors beg to recommend payment of Second Dividend to the Shareholders whose names stand in the Register of the Company on 20th March 1923, and who have paid the allotment money on the shares held by them, at the rate of Rs. 20 per Share, free of Income Tax. The amount payable thus will be Rs. 12,120-0-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 21,708-11-10 to be carried forward to the profit and loss account next year.

Some shareholders questioned the chairman in regard to accounts of the Clearing House and requested him to refund the balance to the brokers. The chairman replied that the balance was credited to the general accounts and brokers were not entitled to it.

The report was adopted by a majority of seven against five.

A dividend of Rs. 20 per share free of income tax was then declared, and Messrs. Rameshwardas Birla and Tricumdas Dwarkadas were elected directors.

AMERICAN MARKET CONDITIONS.

Messrs. A. Norden & Co., of 88 Wall Street, New York, state in their weekly report dated February 8th :—

Cotton : Since our last there has been another wave of buying, which started on a better feeling in Manchester, and use was freely made in all speculative markets of the more optimistic sentiment that arose as to the European situation. Yesterday it developed that the outlook for the Turkish question is if anything worse than it has been, and that there is nothing to be enthusiastic about in the progress of the "weaponless warfare" in Western Germany; as a result the market, which had halted decidedly below the last high level, turned quite weak yesterday and had every appearance of continuing its retrograde movement.

One feature that has distinguished this last bulge from its predecessor is the character of the buying. While the big advance from about 25 cents to practically 29 cents was perhaps started by large speculators, it developed into a general buying movement by the cotton trade, merchants, spinners and distributors, all suddenly converted to the view advocated by us during so many months, that there would be barely enough cotton to go around, so that in the eleventh hour they felt it necessary to rush to cover their needs; on the bulge of this week that class of buying was conspicuous by its absence, the big supporting orders coming mainly from speculative interests.

Does this perhaps mean that from a world trade viewpoint the bullishness of the situation has now been fully realized and discounted or perhaps over-discounted?

We do not think it is time yet to attempt a definite answer to that question, but the action of the market, the recent apathy of the trade, and the tendency of weekly statistics to compare rather less bullishly with last year's figures, confirm us in the view we expressed last week, that caution is advisable in attempting to force another bull movement in cotton at present. We would rather advise selling on good bulges, but again repeating that a decided change to a bear market is hardly to be expected, and therefore that after further liquidation buying on weak spots migth again become a reasonable risk.

Selling of new crops continues, and has been somewhat of a factor in changing the general market outlook. It might be advisable, however, to avoid selling those positions too freely at the present heavy discounts, although unless there should be some decidedly unfavourable development a lower price level would be indicated for next fall.

Coffee : The market has again been very firm due entirely to the very small stocks in New York and the fact that our prices are too low to permit of ample replenishment, while Brazil follows right along, with their stocks still well controlled. We can only advise disregarding the near positions, and placing any operations in the new crop months, in which we think sales will result well in due course, although there may be further sympathetic strength.

Sugar : The leading Cuban interests still have full control of the market and their purchases have not only advanced the market to the four cent level, but, naturally, encouraged the smaller producers to hold for higher prices. The statistical position seems to favor their operations, but the time may come when consumption will be interfered with by the high prices. While we have no very decided views, we feel that the other side of the market may become apparent to some extent in the near future.

The Chicago Market : It looks as if for some time erratic fluctuations might be expected without any decided trend either way, but for the moment we think a somewhat higher level looks likely owing to the possibilities of war, the rather poor crop reports from Argentina and also some complaints of drought in parts of the West. It must be admitted, however, that the general export outlook is not very encouraging, so that we think quick profits should be taken on either side.

TREASURY BILLS.

The following communique has been issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay :—

Tenders for Rs. 50,00,000 in six months' Treasury Bills and Rs. 25,00,000 in nine months' Treasury Bills, dated from March 26th to March 31st were opened on March 23rd. The total amounts applied for were Rs. 1,84,50,000 in six months' bills, and Rs. 10,3,75,000 in nine months' bills. Tenders for six months' bills aggregating Rs. 23,50,000 at Rs. 97/8 have been accepted in full. Tenders for nine months' bills at Rs. 96/9 will receive about 36 per cent and above in full, the average rate being Rs. 96/9/1 per cent.

The rate for Intermediate Bills from March 26th until further notice is Rs. 97/10 per cent for six months' bills. There will be no sale of bills of other maturities.

Tenders will be received on Friday April 6th for Rs. 25,00,000 in three months' bills, Rs. 50,00,000 in six month' bills and for Rs. 25,00,000 in nine months' bills—in all Rs. 1,00,00,000 for the week commencing 9th April on the same conditions as before.

The bills will be dated at the option of the tenderer on any date, not being a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI, from Monday to Saturday, April 9th to April 14th.

GOLD AND SILVER.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

The following is the weekly report of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. of 60, Old Broad Street, London, dated 28th February, 1923 :—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 21st instant was £125,669,800 as compared with £125,666,385 on the previous Wednesday.

A fair amount of gold came into the market and was acquired mainly on Indian account.

The importation of gold into the United States of America continues to be on a very substantial scale. The January figures (larger than those of any month in 1922 except March and July) were Dollars 32,820,163. The exports were Dollars 8,472,192. If the net imports were maintained at a similar rate throughout the year the United States would increase its already swollen currency gold reserves by an amount equal to about 90 per cent. of the whole world production of the metal. The "Times" New York correspondent cables the following details as to how the imports were composed :—"The gold came from thirty different countries. Canada sent Dollars 18,279,316, Great Britain Dollars 9,403,211, Egypt Dollars 1,010,679 and France Dollars 1,079,032. The principal items in the exports were Dollars 6,388,929 to British India, Dollars 1,325,000 to Switzerland and Dollars 479,775 to Mexico."

The "Times of India" thus comments upon a recent Banking amalgamation :—"The big London joint stock banks are turning their gaze to the profitable business in the Indian money and exchange markets and the vast resources of the London money market will now be more at the disposal of India. But the difficulty in the way of the employment of London's resources for the benefit of India is the keeping of the official exchange standard of India at 2s. gold for the rupee whilst the actual rate is near 1s. 4d. . . .

"The London joint stock banks will find the exploitation of the Indian money and exchange markets difficult until . . . the movements of money to and from London are rednered automatic as before the war."

SILVER.

China has sent both buying and selling orders during the week, sometimes even on the same day, though buying has predominated. The Indian Bazaars have nibbled almost daily, rather cautiously, for often limits were given, and China filched away the supplies. The Continent sold a fair amount, but America has not operated freely—owing probably to some China demand coming upon the San Francisco market. Competition between the two great Eastern consuming countries had the natural effect of stiffening prices, and imparted—for the time being at any rate—a measure of confidence in the near prospects of the market.

A general bulletin of the American Mining Congress states that the Governor and Legislature of Utah have petitioned Congress for legislation to assist the silver mining industry. It adds that the strengthening of the lead market is discounting the possible decline in the price of silver, which some Mexican mining interests fear will take place when the silver output of the U. S. is placed upon the world market on the cessation of Government purchases under the Pittman Act.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation—17277 Feb. 7; 17277 Feb. 15; 17356 Feb. 22.

Silver coin and bullion in India—8518 Feb. 7; 8517 Feb. 15; 8596 Feb. 22.

Silver coin and bullion out of India—Nil.

Gold coin and bullion in India—2432 Feb. 7; 2432 Feb. 15; 2432 Feb. 22.

Gold coin and bullion out of India—Nil.

Securities (Indian Government)—5743 Feb. 7; 5743 Feb. 15; 5743 Feb. 22.

Securities (British Government)—584 Feb. 7; 585 Feb. 15; 585 Feb. 22

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 22nd instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 24th instant consisted of about 29,900,000 ounces in sycee, 27,500,000 dollars and 110 silver bars, as compared with about 25,600,000 ounces in sycee, 27,500,000 dollars and 80 silver bars on the 21st instant.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s. 1d. the tael.

Statistics for the month of February are appended :

Highest price 31.3/4d. Cash delivery, 31.9/16d. 2 months' delivery, Bar silver p. oz. std.; 88s. 8d. Bar gold p. oz. fine.

Lowest price 30.1/2d. Cash delivery, 30.3/8d. 2 months' delivery, Bar silver p. oz. std.; 87s. 5d. Bar gold p. oz. fine.

Average price 30.875d. Cash delivery, 30.695d. 2 months' delivery, Bar silver p. oz. std.; 87s. 11.9d. Bar gold p. oz. fine.

Quotations :—

February 22nd—31.0d. cash, 30.7/8d. 2 mos., Bar silver p. oz. std.; 87s. 6d. Bar gold p. oz. fine.

February 23rd—31.0d. cash, 30.13/16d. 2 mos., Bar silver p. oz. std.; 87s. 6d. Bar gold p. oz. fine.

February 24th—31.0d. cash, 30.7/8d. 2 mos., Bar silver p. oz. std.; Nil, Bar gold p. oz. fine.

February 26th—31.3/8d. cash, 31.1/16d. 2 mos., Bar silver p. oz. std.; 87s. 9d. Bar gold p. oz. fine.

February 27th—31.5/8d. cash, 31.1/2d. 2 mos., Bar silver p. oz. std.; 88s. 1d. Bar gold p. oz. fine.

February 28th—31.3/4d. cash, 31.9/16d. 2 mos., Bar silver p. oz. std.; 88s. 0d. Bar gold p. oz. fine.

Average—31.291d. cash, 31.114d. 2 mos., Bar silver p. oz. std.; 87s. 9.2d. Bar gold p. oz. fine.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1d. and 15/16d. above those fixed a week ago

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR

MEETING OF GOVERNING BODY.

The seventeenth session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was opened at Geneva on 30th January 1923. Representatives of the following countries were present :—Austria, Belgium, Chili, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. During the Session, which lasted four days, the Governing Body considered the Director's Report on the general work of the Office during the last three months. The most important matter dealt with, however, was that of the fixing of the Agenda for the next International Labour Conference, to be held at Geneva on October 18, 1923. Among the chief questions to be submitted to the Conference are : utilisation of the leisure hours of workers; equality of treatment of national and foreign workers as regards accident compensation; determination of general principles of factory inspection : the 24 hours weekly rest period in glass works, where processes are continuous. The question of night work in bakeries will be discussed again at the next Session of the Governing Body, to be held in Geneva on 16 April next.

The Governing Body learned with satisfaction of the results of the Director's visit to America. There is reason to hope that the technical collaboration of the United States is enquiries instituted by the Office which has already taken place in a number of cases, will develop still further. The American Federation of Labour and the United States Chamber of Commerce have demonstrated publicly the interest which they take in the work of the International Labour Office and are seeking means of collaborating with the Office.

DR. PRANJIWAN M. MEHTA, M. D.

Among the names of successful candidates in various medical examinations recently published, one is that of Dr. Pranjiwan Manekchand Mehta, who is the only gentleman fortunate to obtain the degree of M.D. this year.

Dr. Mehta hails from Kathiawad and is the first Kathiawadi to obtain this distinguished qualification. He passed his L.M. & S. examination in 1914 being placed in the First Class and has been practising in Bombay for some time past. During the course of his practice he has served Kathiawad well and Kathiawad may well be congratulated on his success.

BHIWANI NEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, March 20.

Gandhi Day was observed here on the 17th instant. There was a complete hartal and the Congress programme was carried out. A very largely attended meeting was held in the Swaraj Katli and speeches suitable to the occasion were delivered by the Leaders. People were asked to carry out the constructive programme and make the necessary sacrifices to attain Swaraj. The struggle of the Reform party in the Municipality still continues. Ever since the day the resolution for the removal of Thakar Bhaisingh from office of the president was passed by 10 members the president has been acting in an arbitrary manner and more than half the mebers have sent him a notice that they would refrain from attending any meeting where he presides until an assurance is given by him that he will not repeat the treatment and not insult the members. Attempts are being made to see that the resolution is not put into effect on technical grounds and side by side pressure is being used by local officials on one or two members not to vote again for the motion if it is again put to vote. At present only three members including the president now attend meetings through by non quorum meetings in spite of protests.

ANGLO-INDIA ASSN'S. PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 24.

The Anglo-India Association of U. P. have passed resolutions protesting against the proposed reduction in the Ecclesiastical establishment in the U P. and another requesting a representative of the community be appointed on the Royal Commission on Public services suggesting the names of Mr. Arden Wood and Mr. H. A. Stark.

The Bombay Chronicle Press IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES. PROSPECT[illegible] PRINTED WITH [illegible]ENCY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ladies' meeting re. Ram Jayanti, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4 to 6 p.m.
Public meeting re. Ram Jayanti, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY MAR. 27.

Municipal Standing Committee, 5-10 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Association annual meeting 123, Esplanade Road 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 28.

Mulji Haridas Mills, Henshaw Building, Bank Street 4 p.m.

Jamnadas Nudsey Ginning and Press, Albert Building, Hornby Road 3 p.m.

Annual meeting of society for protection of Children of W. I., Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 29.

Century S. and W. Co., Ltd., meeting, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, 10-45 a.m.

Indian Steel Wire Products, Ltd., meeting, 65-A, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 30.

Monthly meeting of Bombay Medical Union, 7-15 p.m., followed by a dinner.

SATURDAY, March 31.

Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Rly. Staff Union, Workmen's Institute, Parel (G. I. P.), 11-30 a.m., Mr. N. M. Joshi to preside.

SUNDAY, April 1.

2nd day of the Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Rly. Staff Union, Workmen's Institute, 11-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, April 3.

Unveiling ceremony of the statue of late Sir P. M. Mehta, at the maidan, opposite the Municipal Offices, 5-45 p.m., H. E. the Governor to preside.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DESAI.—Madhavdas Vithaldas. Died on Saturday 7-30 p.m. Uthamna ceremony today (26th inst.) at 4 p. m. (B. T.) Sir Mangaldas House Lamington Road.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

RAM JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Anniversary of Shri Ramchandraji, when Swami Satya Deva, Muni Jaya Vijayaji, Messrs. Sharma, Varma, Photographer and Madon will speak. Our depressed countrymen are specially invited to attend the function.

REWAKANTHA PRAJAMANDAL.

A meeting of the Rewakantha Panchmahal Prajamandal will take place at Hirabaug near C. P. Tank at 4 p. m. to-day.

"THE LIFE OF SHREE RAMA."

Under the auspices of the Maratha Central Association a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. M. V. Donde, B.A., on "The Life of Shree Rama", to-day (Monday), at 4-30 p.m. sharp (S. T.), in the open compound in front of the Star Pharmacy, Lalbag, Parel. All are cordially requested to attend.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute a meeting of the representatives ofthe Workmen of the Fazulbhoy Mills will be held on Wednesday at 3-30 p.m. in the compound of the mills.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Friday, the 30th March 1923 at 7-15 p. m., followed by a dinner.

Members wishing to join the dinner will please inform Dr. Mody by morning of Wednesday, the 28th inst.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION.

The Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union will be held on 31st March and 1st April 23 (Saturday and Sunday) at the Damodar Hall, Workmen's Institute, Parel (G. I. P.) Bombay at 11-30 a. m. (on both days). Mr. N. M. Joshi, will preside.

GIFT OF CIGARETTES TO TROOPS.

As a result of a shortage of cigarettes in the Razmak Field Force, Major Mills of the firm of Messrs. Woodward & Thompson Ltd., recently made a gift of 25,000 "Scissors" and 50,000 "Pedro" cigarettes which were despatched by the firm to the Force Headquarters. This gift was greatly appreciated by the troops and General Birdwood has thanked the firm on behalf of the Force.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The following programme will be gone through, in connection with the Ram Jayanti celebration at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya to-day (Monday):—

(1) Reading of Ramayan by Pandit Vishnu Digamber from 10 a.m. to 12 a.m.; (2) Vedpath at 1-30 p.m.; (3) Harikirtan; (4) Procession of Ramayan by Girgaum Back Road, Madhav Baug, Bhuleshwar, Moti Bazar, Marwari Bazar, Kalbadevi, Thakurdwar, Prarthana Samaj, etc., when all devotees of Shree Ram are expected to attend; (5) Free Musical Concert at 10 p.m.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to approve the election by the Faculty of Medicine of Dr. B. E. Ghasvala, L.M. & S., as an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to approve the election by registered graduates of the following gentlemen as Ordinary Fellows of the University:—

Messrs. Yashvant Govind Nadgir, M.S., F.C.P.S., Dr. K. K. Joshi, M.A., Ph.D., Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

The Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was sixteen and one sixteenths pence and demandbills were sixteen and three thirty-seconds pence.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE GOLD DIGGERS"

Bombay expected something good from Mr. Daniel Frawley and a bumper house greeted him at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday night when he presented Miss Adele Blood and his new company in "The Gold Diggers", a scintillating farce of Broadway night-life. It caught on from the very start and the tense interest of the audience showed how closely they followed the continual stream of brilliant wit and sparkling epigram. Who could not apreciate the chorus-girls' opinion of "Man", and, it must be admitted that they drove home a few telling truths. Chorus-girls are usually considered pretty butterflies, the play-things of men, until their looks fade and they are cast aside, but their life is not one continual round of gaiety even in the full flush of youth and beauty. They have their joys and sorrows, their passions and desires, their hopes and ambitions and this was vividly portrayed by Jerry Lamar and her partners in the chorus.

Wally Saunders, a young man with expectations from his uncle, falls violently in love with little Violet Dayne. A straight-laced, middle-aged bachelor uncle could not be expected to smile benignly on a union between nephew and chorus-girl, and he threatens to disinherit Wally. Of course the young lovers swear undying devotion to each other, but Wally without expectations is not so magnetic to Violet as Wally with expectations. How can this old ogre of an uncle be made to see reason? Here comes Jerry Lamar to the rescue. Jerry is clever, young, undeniably pretty and fascinating, and she has an eye to the future. She arranges an interview with Uncle Stephen and lets him think she is the girl Wally so madly desires. Uncle brings along his solicitor Blake, a man about town who knows all about women. Does he? He advises Uncle, much to the latter's disgust, to take Jerry out to lunch, in order to know her better. Jerry introduces Mabel Munroe, one of her chorus-friends, and she immediately fastens on to Blake. She likes solicitors, they get one alimony. Mabel has been "through the mill", she has been married and divorced, her youth is passing, her figure increasing and the spectre of old-age looms near. She is determined to get all she can while her diminishing charms last. Dig deep while the digging's good" is her motto. With Jerry, she gets going on Blake and Uncle Stephen, and they dig deep unto the pockets of the two men. They borrow all their loose cash on various pretexts and sell them dozens of tablets of toilet soap on behalf of Cissy Gray an old and faded star of the foot-lights, until their two victims are utterly demoralised It is all brought to a happy conclusion by Uncle giving his consent to the engagement of Wally and Violet, and, at the same time losing his heart to the delectable Jerry, while Mabel having concentrated on Blake, he soon succumbs to her blandishments

As "Jerry Lamar" Miss Adele Blood was superb, no prize is too great, she was the heart and soul of the play, her beauty and charming personality instantly finding a corner in the hearts of her audience. Bubbling over with life and gaiety the company quickly responded to her happy mood and their evident enjoyment of the play was quite as great as that of the audience. Miss Blood wore several rich and becoming gowns all of which suited her to perfection. We liked Miss Betty Barnicoat as the vampish, patter-of-fact "Mabel Munroe" with her incessant chase after "Sweetie" her pet name for "James Blake" (Mr. T. D. Frawley.) Mr. Frawley played his part with his usual sang-froid which Bombay likes so well. At first Mr. Bernard Nedell appeared rather ill at ease, but he quickly recovered and entered into the spirit of the play and carried himself through well. Mr. Lester Sybe as "Wally" and Miss Doris Kemper as "Violet" were an ideal pair of young lovers, and Mr. Alden MacClasker, Mr. Gordon Davis, Miss Florence Roberts and Miss Helen Barnes all admirably assisted in a delightfully fresh and successful production.

If "The Gold Diggers is a foretaste of what Mr. Frawley has in store for us then we can look forward to some first class evenings' amusement at the Excelsior.

UNPUBLISHED COINS OF GUJARAT SALTANAT.

At a meeting of the B. B. R. A. Society held lately, Professor S. H. Hodivala, Principal Bahauddin College and President, Numismatic Society of India (1922) read a paper on the 'Unpublished Coins of the Gujarat Saltanat.' The lecturer said that this series of Indo-Musolman mintages was not inferior in historical interest, artistic merit or variety of design to the issues of any other Provincial dynasty. It was therefore disappointing to find that they had not received the attention to which they were justly entitled. The literature of the subject had been confined to a few superficial notices before the publication of the late Dr. G. P. Taylor's paper on the subject in the Society's Journal. It was now 20 years since that scholar had described 80 different coins of this class, and he (Prof. Hodivala) had written his own only in the hope that it might prove to be a not unworthy supplement to that excellent monograph. He desired that day to exhibit about 75 types and varieties of the coinage of the Gujarat Sultans which were extremely rare and had never, to his knowledge, been published before. He had himself brought together after a quarter of a century's persistent search more than 650 coins of the dynasty a collection which was half as large again as Dr. Taylor's and more representative and replete with rarities than any other, public or private, with which he was acquainted.

Every one of the 75 Coins to which he was inviting their attention had, he said, been selected because it had some characteristic or peculiarity which distinguished it from all its congeners. For instance, he had about twenty coins, the arresting feature of each of which was the weight. It was either heavier or lighter than any other similar mintage and thus formed 'a new denomination' or fitted a place which had been hitherto vacant or unoccupied in the scheme of the subdivsional currency. Others were worthy of note on account of the peculiar form assumed by the legends on the Obverse or the Reverse, or their date-inscriptions, or the new mintnames they showed in the field on the margins, or the abnormal Style of the Script or shapes of the letters. He possessed also several curious coins which went far to show that the Rao of Kachh (Cutch) were first permitted to put their own names on the Coins not as has been hitherto believed, by Muzaffar III. but by that Sultan's pulutive father, Mahmud III.

The lecturer then entered into an elaborate examination of the metrology of these Coins a complecated subject which bristled with difficulties and of which our knowledge was still exceedingly imperfect. He pointed out that there was a good deal to be said against the 100—rate theory which had been advanced by Mr. Nelson wright and draw attention to the fact that the weights of many of the Coins he had exhibited militated forcibly against that hypothesis. He then propounded a theory of his own in regard to the meticulous and minute sub-division of the silver and copper units of their currency by these rulers. The concluding portion of the paper was devoted to the elucidation of two problems which have hitherto defied solution—the determination of the exchange—value of these Coins and (2) the reasons for the alterations introduced in the Silver currency by Muzaffar II and Mahomed III. In proposing a vote of thanks to the Professor. Mr. Muhama Ismail of the Prince of Wales Museum said that they had just listened to a most brilliant and original desquisition of which the great merits could be appreciated only by experts and the President Dr. Vivanji J. Mody in putting the proposition to the meeting said that Prof. Hodivala's researches in Indian History and numismatics were now well-known all over India and that when he was at Lucknow in December last, a distinguished European numismatist there had spoken of Prof. Hodivala as "a truly wonderful man."

LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA'S STATUE.

GOVERNOR TO UNVEIL ON APRIL 3.

The unveiling of the statue of late Sir P. M. Mehta will be performed by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, on the Maidan opposite the Municipal Office on Tuesday (April 3) at 5-45 p.m.

KHILAFAT FUND AND ITS CRITICS.

Maulana Moinuddin of Ajmer, a Member of the Central Khilafat Committee and President of the Ajmer Provincial Khilafat Committee, writes under date March 23rd:—

I happened to come to Bombay. During my stay I saw reckless objections raised in a report published in certain newspapers and as members of the Central Khilafat Committee I inspected the accounts of the Committee and particularly examined those items of expenditure about which objections are raised. I can say with certainty that all accounts are completely kept up to date with receipts vouchers and other necessary records and the method of keeping accounts is adequate. All papers connected with accounts are duly kept in the office, and it is found from the inspection of the accounts that objections raised in the report recently published in some papers are utterly unfounded and baseless.

Mr. Kutbuddin Khan Rocky writes from Poona:

The Swaraj and Khilafat movement is the cause of India's awakening. The more the attention is paid to it by Indians the more life comes to it. Swaraj and Khilafat movements are purely political and religious respectively. Swaraj is the reform of the country from the national point of view and the Khilafat is absolutely a religious question from the Muslim point of view. Both of these questions are very important for Hindus and Musalmans and certainly they are not a bit injurious to any other community in India or elsewhere. This national work is urgent for all Indians. A huge body of Indians is required to take it up. There are so many branches of the national bodies like the Congress and the Khilafat and so various are their activities that huge expense is necessarily entailed. Expenditure for Swaraj and Khilafat is not for luxury like that of "certain people" on "Whisky and Soda"? It is not so blindly incurred as is the case with the *Army expenditure* in India and the *princely salaries* of the *celestial beings* in India! What right have Anglo-Indian papers to insult the Hindus and Mahommedans? Do these newspapers understand the benefit and usefulness of the Swaraj and Khilafat to Indians? Who are they to criticise the Khilafat Committee and its expenditure. The Mahommedans subscribe to the Khilafat and spend for the Khilafat. This is not the money of these foolish newspapers that they should falsely and maliciously criticise the administration of India's national funds. The Swaraj and Khilafat funds are not utilised in a wrong way as it has been falsely alleged by some newspapers. We the Indians have full right to use our own money in any way which is useful to our country and religion, although these papers choose to bark at us like pariah dogs. Whatever may be the case with people of other countries, the Indians and the Mussalmans of the world do not put their fingers into other people's pies. Let them mind their own business as we do ours!

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 25.

There have been few falls of rain in Burma and south Madras. Toungoo has had half an inch. Temperature continues high in North-west India.

Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake report:—A severe earthquake shock at its origin about thirteen hundred miles away was recorded on Simla seismograph at nineteen hours fourteen minutes yesterday.

THE USE OF PURE KHADDAR.

SOME OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

(BY R. R. DIVAKAR.)

The Khadi movement began with a single individual and to-day it is the gospel of thousands. It is in vogue for the last three years and still there are many "intelligent" sons of India who raise pitiable objections as regards the use of pure Khaddar. Mine is an humble attempt to answer some of the pertinent objections.

Really speaking the Khadi movement ought to have been the most universal and the least objectionable. But as long as there are mere intellectuals who take pleasure in arguing rather than in action and in faith, it cannot be so. But lest the arguments and the specious logic of these intellectuals take hold of those who have already taken to khadi we have to see that we are all on firm ground, though some, in their rage, exclaim that we are unsafe in our movings.

The chief objections to Khaddar-wearing are the following:—

(1) That it is very dear.
(2) That it is rough and heavy.
(3) That Khaddar alone cannot give Swaraj.
(4) That it has neither art nor beauty.
(5) That there is fear of Government.
(6) That it is not sufficient in quantity.

I would try to reply these objections point by point.

(1) When compared yard to yard it is certainly dearer than mill-cloth. In some parts of Andhra no doubt it is cheaper even yard to yard. But generally we have to admit that it is dearer. But that alone should never deter a patriot from wearing Khaddar. But though yard to yard it cannot compete with mill-cloth still it is our common experience that once we begin to use pure khadar we become necessarily economic and less fashionable and at the end of the year we find ourselves clothed in half the sum that we used before. Rich people have no right to complain as to its dearness and poor people ought to keep an eye on the real economy that lies in the use of khadi rather than on the instant and immediate cheapness in prices.

(2) That it is rough and heavy is a very poor objection since it has no principle behind it. It is only a question of convenience. Rough it is at present but soft too. However, it has marvellously improved and those who can pay enough need not complain either of roughness or heaviness. Unless we use up the khaddar that is, we cannot make way for better things to come in. When we are out to revive the old art of India and help ourselves in the matter of clothing ourselves we cannot make much of petty inconveniences. We must see that we rise above them and make better clothes for ourselves in future.

(3.) It is the Mahatmaji's faith that the whole of India clothed in khaddar will give Swaraj. And it is the faith of many more too. Well, what if our brethren have not the same faith? Are we doing only those things that are directly giving us Swaraj? Does not wearing Khadi infuse in us the spirit of freedom to the extent of our clothing? Does it not teach us the first lesson in self-help? When casting off foreign clothes do we not also cast off the livery of slaves? Do we not feel free, light, happy and pure when we wear khaddar? Only because khaddar is short of giving Swaraj, should we not wear it for the other boons that it certainly bestows upon us? Are we not free from capitalist-clutches?

(4) Those who say that there is neither art nor beauty in khaddar do not know or rather are misled as to the real meaning of art and beauty. Who is more artistic, the deft weaver at the handloom or the mill weaver who is the part of the dead and relentless machine? The question we are discussing at present is not who is more useful or more economic, but who gives us more art and beauty. Certainly the handlooom weaver. The real good alone is the really beautiful. In the charming old tongue, the Greek, there is one single word "kalon" for the 'good', 'the true', and 'the beautiful'. The soft and thin Lancashire cloth that snatches the daily food of millions in India and grinds the factory-workers in England out of shape, can never be beautiful. To those who feel and see such cloth, though soft to the touch and pleasant to the eyes, is really soft by being soaked in the blood of millions and pleasant by its ruddy colour of blood. On the other hand, the rough khaddar that gives the free woman her daily bread in the cottage is really beautiful; because it is really the good. A courtesan with all her foppery and her clearcut brilliant features is not beautiful so much as an honest blunt housewife busy in nursing her young. The first is the type of fashionable marketted rice the other is the unimitable type of the really beautiful woman carrying out her God given functions. All real art and beauty lies in virtue and in morality and in the real good on the world.

(5) The fear of Government is the bugbear of cowards who fear their own shadows. However hardpressed, we should never recede beyond the line of self-respect that we draw for ourselves. Let us not fear in the simple matter to face the Government. But before the Government raises its fingar we drop dead at the nightmare that we raise ourselves. This is the first thing that we ought to cast out.

(6) This is a lame excuse for those who do not want to act or those who have not yet begun to act. Why first think whether the world of the whole of India can be clothed in Khaddar or not? I want a few yards of it and I can get it. The question is whether it is good and profitable to wear khaddar or not? That decided, nothing should deter me and least the question whether there is sufficient khadar or not. There is enough khaddar to clothe those who want to be clothed in it.

All the same, it is time that we began to act what we think and feel rather than keep on floating in some loose atmosphere as if we belonged not to this planet and to this particular part of the globe. We must remember, dreamy as we are, that life is not an empty dream and that it is earnest and real.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO OUR LEADERS.

Sirs,—It is with great reluctance, that I write this letter. You, Sirs, are all occupied in your various spheres of activities. But, pray, what about the Hindu-Muslim Unity? What about the growing gulf between them in the Punjab and U. P.?

You, Mr. Bithalbhai Patel. You have fought hard on the floors of the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils. You have worked hard in England regarding the Reform Scheme. There is not a man in this land, who can floor you in matters civic or legislative. You have given up practice. You have gone round the country, worked in the country; laboured for the country according to your own lights. You have formed the Nationalist Party in the Corporation. You have won many seats. You will be able to lead the opposition with great effect and success. But it pains me to think and say, that whilst you are an all-India Leader and your presence is necessary now in the Punjab and U. P., and hereafter elsewhere, that *you* should circumscribe your activities and usefulness by aspiring for the Presidential Chair of the Corporation in *this* very year of great stress and strain!

And you, Mr. Jayakar, who have worked with Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Horniman and others for strengthening the Home Rule movement in Bombay; who have done such remarkable work on the Congress Enquiry Committee in the Punjab along with Gandhiji; you, who gave up your lucrative practice for over a year, resumed it for a while and have given it up again; you, who are a sincere worker in the service of the Motherland, should, in the present state of the country, engross yourself and invite others to collaborate with you in developing party programmes of work—is to me most disappointing!

You, Mr. Kelkar, who had stood staunch by the side of Lokamanya, who worked with him for well-nigh thirty years for the cause of our country; who kept the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" going during the incarceration of Lokmanya and who worked for the Congress all these years—that you should restrict your activities to the Poona Municipality and attach an overwhelming importance to the question of Council entry, when Hindu-Muslim Unity is in danger in the Punjab and U. P., is truly disappointing to many!

And, Mr. Chotani, of all others, should now be in Delhi and not in Bombay to work for national Unity. And may I request our old and revered leader, Mr. Tyebjee to proceed to the Punjab on a mission of peace and better understanding?

What I fail to understand is, why should there be any distrust between Hindus and Muslims at this stage? The Hindus have stood by Muslims during their dark hour of trial. Why should there be mistrust or misunderstanding, when the Turks are victorious, and Islam has seen the dawn again? Is not some foreign gold working up some mischief? Is it not causing a schism between Hindus and Muslims? Are not the signs clear and convincing? Should not the leaders leave aside all other work, and stop this landslide, and secure the foundation of Hindu-Muslim Unity? Is Punjab or U. P. to be visited with another Jallianwalla Baug or a Guru-ka-Baug incident? should not the leaders take time by the forelock and stop this catastrophe? In the name of Mother Hind, we appeal to them to unite and fight this fiend of disunion

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

The thirtieth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Gokuldas Cullianji Barsi Cotton Press Co., Ltd., was held on Saturday, 24th March, 1923, at 3-0 p.m. (B. T.) at the registered office of the Company at 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Purshotam Gokuldas presiding.

The Directors in the course of their report for the year ending 30th June, 1922, stated that a net profit of Rs. 50,053-2-9 has been made during the year. On the balance of Rs. 16,618-5-0 brought over from last year's account being added, the amount available for disposal is Rs. 66,671-7-9, which the Directors recommended to dispose of as under:—

To write off to machinery depreciation, Rs. 8,500; to write off to building depreciation, Rs. 2,500; to write off to new wells depreciation, Rs. 200; to write off to live-stock, dead-stock, furniture depreciation, Rs. 350; to write off to Barsi Gin's electric instalation depreciation, Rs. 382-15-3; to pay dividend free of income-tax for the year ending 30th June, 1922, at Rs. 62-8 per share of Rs. 250 each of "A" capital and Rs. 10 (pro-rata) per share of Rs. 50 each of "B" capital, Rs. 33,437-8; to pay bonus to Company's staff, Rs. 1,750; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 19,551-0-6. Total Rs. 66,671-7-9.

The Directors' report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it. The retiring Director, Mr. Narandas Ladji, was re-elected as a Director. Mr. S. A. Sharanghdhar was appointed an Auditor for the ensuing year.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

(Continued from column 6.)

Grimsby three, Stalybridge nil.
Barrow nil, Halifax Town one.
Tranmere four, Wrexham nil.
Walsall two, Ashington one.
Wigan two, Hartlepools nil.

LEAGUE THIRD DIVISION SOUTHERN SECTION.

Aberdare three, Charlton one.
Brighton two, Bristol Rovers one.
Bristol City four, Norwich City nil.
Gillingham two, Reading one.
Luton two, Marthyr one.
Millwall three, Exeter City nil.
Newport nil, Brentford one.
Portsmouth nil, Northampton nil.
Queen's Pank one, Southend nil.
Swansea Town nil, Watford nil.
Swindon two, Plymouth one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen one, Third Lanark one.
Airdrieonians two, Hibernians one.
Ayr United four, Hamilton nil.
Celtic three, Morton one.
Dundee one, Rangers two.
Falkirk nil, Clyde nil.
Hearts one, Alloa one.
Motherwell two, Raith Rovers nil.
Partick one, Kilmarnock one.

SPORTING NEWS.

ANNUAL BOAT RACE.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY WINS.

DETAILS.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Oxford won the boat race by nearly a length.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD Saturday Mar. 24.

The Oxford University won the annual boat race over the course from Putney to Mortlake on the Thames. The weather was ideal. The wind was south-west but scarcely caused a ripple on the water. Oxford won the toss and chose the Surrey side. The pair race practically level until they were halfway between Putney and Hammersmith whom Oxford began to gain. At the Hammershith bridge Oxford led by a length and half. From there on the struggle was an exciting one. Cambridge soon reduced Oxford's lead to half a length and maintained this positieon until nearing Chiswick Steps. Here Oxford spurted and at the three mile post they had increased their advantage to two lengths. Cambridge, however, made another brilliant effort and were never again more than a length behind. They were beaten by threequarters of a length. The official time is given as 20 minutes 50 seconds. Oxford have now won the race 39 times and Cambridge thirty-four times while there was a dead heat in 1877.—B. O. W.

OXFORD BEATS CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The boat race took place in ideal conditions. There was sunshine and slight breeze. Water was smooth and gigantic crowds assembled to witness the race. Oxford won the toss and chose the Surrey side. The tide was flowing with moderate strength. An excellent start was made and both commenced at 38 strokes in the first minute. Oxford gained a few feet in the first half minute but Cambridge drew level at the end of the minute. Oxford rowing in a neat style reached one mile post and were a quarter length ahead. Their time was 4 minutes seventeen seconds. They then increased their lead to half a length at Hammersmith (7 m. 43 sec.) keeping good length. Oxford passed Chiswick in 12 minutes and 29 seconds and then were leading by two lengths. Cambridge were now rowing well and pressing Oxford hard and reduced lead to one length at Devonshire Meadows. At Barnes Bridge which was reached in 16 minutes 20 seconds Oxford were one and a quarter lengths ahead. Cambridge made a fine spurt but failed to sustain their effort although they kept rowing pluckily to the end. The official time was 20 minutes 54 seconds.—Reuter.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

LEAFIELD Saturday Mar. 24.

Oxford, also, defeated Cambridge in the annual athletic sports winning seven events against four. Oxford won the mile, putting the weight, 120 yards hurdles, high jump, three miles race and the pole jump. Cambridge won the hundreds yards race the long jump the quarter mile and half mile races.

WEST HAM vs. DERBY COUNTY.

In the semi-final matches for the football Association Cup West Ham defeated the Derby County on the Chelsea ground by five goals to two and Bolton Wanderers beat Sheffield United on Manchester United's ground by one goal to nil.

LATER.

In the Association Cup semi-final West Ham beat Derby County by five goals to two at Chelsea and Bolton Wanderers beat Sheffield United by one goal to nil at Manchester.—Reuter.

FRENCH ARMY VS BRITISH ARMY.

LEAFIELD Saturday Mar. 24.

The French Army beat the British Army at Rugby football at Twickenham by fifteen points to six.

At Twickenham in brilliant weather the French Army beat the British Army by 15 points to 6. The Prince of Wales watched match.

INTER-VARSITY SPORTS.

Oxford beat Cambridge in the Inter-Varsity sports at Queen's Club by seven events to four.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

To-day's football results are as follows:—
Oldham Athletic nil, Arsenal nil.
Aston Villa three, Birmingham nil.
Nottingham one, Blackburn Rovers nil.
Burnley nil, Huddersfield two.
Middlesboro nil, Cardiff City one.
Liverpool two, Manchester nil.
Preston North End two, Sunderland nil.
Tottenham Hotspurs three, Stoke one.
The following matches were not played:—
Newcastle versus Bolton, Chelsea versus West Bromwich and Sheffield United versus Everton.

LEAGUE DIVISION TWO.

Bury nil, Southampton nil.
Clapton Orient two, Notts County one.
Coventry City one, Leicester one.
Leeds United four, Crystal Palace one.
South Shields one, The Wednesday one.
Stockport County nil, Fulham two.
Wolverhampton three, Barnsley three.
The following matches were unplayed:—
Manchester United versus Bradford City, West Ham versus Hull City, Port Vale versus Blackpool, Hotherham versus Derby.

LEAGUE DIVISION THREE NORTHERN SECTION.

Accrington three, Southport one.
Bradford three, Rochdale nil.
Crewe Alexandra one, Nelson nil.
Durham nil, Darlington nil.

(Continued in column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, March 26, 1923.

CO-OPERATORS ON TRIAL.

The tactics adopted by the Government of India during the past few days in respect of the Salt Duty show that they do not care by what means they achieve their end or to what extent they alienate public feeling from themselves. The obstinacy of both the Viceroy and the Finance Member is most deplorable. The only charitable interpretation one can put on their action is that they do not realise sufficiently the strength of the public feeling in the country against the enhancement of the tax. They cannot contend that they have had no warning of the consequences of their mischievous proposal. There is no truer friend of the Government of India, even according to their own estimation, than Sir Dinshaw Wacha, but even he, as President of the Western India Liberal Association, has been constrained to convey to the Viceroy his emphatic protest against the disregard of universal public opinion. But all protests whether from "friendly" or "hostile" quarters have fallen on deaf ears, Government evidently wishing to demonstrate to the public of this country, including the "Cooperators," that just as in theory they are not responsible to the Legislature, in practice also they are not responsible to the people of this country. Under the "Reformed" Constitution they are fully within their rights if they behave as if both the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State did not exist. The Viceroy has sufficient powers to certify any legislation or vote of any amount, in perfect disregard of the puppet legislatures that have been set up. Our cooperating friends are well aware of the true character of the "Reforms," which they have swallowed with open eyes. They cannot now pretend to stand aghast, if the bureaucracy, driven to extremes, tears off the mask and reveals to them for a moment the ugly truth. No doubt, the Cooperators have been told all the while, from the lips of the Duke of Connaught downwards, that absolutism has long been dead in this country and that it was given a decent burial before the inauguration of the New Era, but they must now be realising that absolutism is still hale and hearty in India, only that it has donned a new cloak—that of the Montford Reforms. x

It is not too late still for the Government of India to retrace their steps, but if they should prove obdurate to the end, what will the members of the Legislative Assembly—at least the "Liberals," "Democrats" and "National Home Rulers," who have been singing the praises of cooperation and proudly pointing to their "achievements" of the last two years—do? Will they merely register their protest and quietly pocket their own and their country's humiliation or will they demonstrate to the bureaucracy by their deeds that Indian public opinion cannot be trifled with in an insolent manner? The Bill, which has been "approved" by an officially backed Chamber, will be sent to the Assembly again to-day. Will the Assembly stick to its guns or will it succumb to the corrupting pressure of the official whips? The Viceroy will, no doubt, proceed straightway to certify the Bill, even if the Assembly rejects it once again. In such an eventuality, will the self-respecting members of the Assembly put up with the insult or will they walk out of an Assembly, where they are called upon merely to register the sweet will of the bureaucracy? It is not the Government of India who are on their trial to-day, but it is the soi-disant "Democrats," "Liberals" and "Home Rulers," who have been hugging the delusion that through cooperation with the bureaucracy lies the way to India's salvation.

THE BHAGUR STRIKE.

It is nearly four weeks since Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla gave an official assurance in the local Legislative Council that the Government of Bombay "had decided to represent to the Government of India the advisability of excluding the village of Bhagur from military limits, and had asked the military authorities to suspend collection of taxes there pending the decision of the Government of India." The decision of the Government of India has been long in coming—whether on account of the dilatoriness of the local Government in forwarding their representation or to the apathy of officialdom at Simla, is not known. We say "the dilatoriness of the local Government" advisedly, because an assurance similar to that of Sir Ibrahim, was given on behalf of this Government so far back as 13th September 1921, when in an official communication, addressed to Bhagur villagers it was stated, "I am to say that the Bombay Government have decided to make a recommendation to the Government of India for the exclusion of Bhagur village and certain bungalows on the Nasik and Dhondy Roads from the limits of the Deolali Cantonment." Would it be believed that till 1st June 1922—that is to say, for over nine months—no representation in respect of Bhagur was addressed by the local Government to the Government of India, or at any rate, was received by the latter? This makes us ask whether any representation has even now been drafted by the local Government and forwarded to the Government of India. The village was visited by his Excellency the Governor so far back as August last and an assurance was given by him to the villagers that he would try to secure redress of their grievances. Still, to judge from Sir Ibrahim's statement, even after six months of patient waiting, the wheels of the local Governmental machinery do not appear to have moved. We wonder whether even to this day the official decision "to represent to the Government of India" has materialised in black and white. The entire village has been on strike since the beginning of this year. Yet, relief is yet to come to the long-suffering villagers. What will be their feelings for official assurances of sympathy? We leave it to the officials themselves to answer the question. Let us again emphasize that whatever relief is given, must, to prove effective, be prompt, "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

Notes of the Day

The Mandvi Tragedy.

As soon as the inquest is over, the Municipal Corporation ought to institute a strict inquiry into the causes of the shocking tragedy at Mandvi, which has resulted in the death of thirteen persons, six of whom were women and one a child. What was the condition of the building at the time of the collapse, how far were the tenants of the building aware of it, and was there any recent inspection of the premises by the municipal supervising agency—these facts must be carefully enquired into. It is public experience that municipal supervision of the vast majority of buildings in Bombay is unsatisfactory in the extreme and the wonder is not that tragedies like that at Mandvi occur, but that so few of them occur, looking to the utter rottenness of a large number of buildings. The present tragedy ought to lead the Municipality to instruct its supervising staff to institute a careful inspection of all suspicious-looking buildings, before the monsoon sets in. A stricter enforcement of the building bye-laws would also be desirable in the interests of the city's teeming population. It is public knowledge that these bye-laws are evaded in various ways by landlords and their contractors.

The Drink Evil.

The Government policy of attacking the drink evil is essentially unsound, for the vigour of that attack is tempered by considerations of excise revenue returns. One cannot abolish the drink evil and get fat excise revenue at the same time, but that is the policy which is enunciated by Ministers. The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Minister of Excise, told the Bombay Legislative Council the other day that "consideration of revenue must not be lost sight of," that any additional taxation with a view to make a breach in the large amount of revenue derived from this source, would not be tolerated by the Council, that even for the sake of giving free and compulsory education, the Council would not like the imposition of a fresh burden. Fortified by this view, it was easy to expound the policy laid down by him, namely, increasing the price of drink and cutting down the quantity. If the result of these measures is a further large advance in the Excise revenue, and manufacture of illicit liquor, etc., without an appreciable reduction in drunkenness among the poor people, no one need be surprised. Mr. Mehta need not have trotted out the shibboleths of "Temperance Reformers," which are now out of date. What India wants is a rigorous prohibition policy, and this country more than any other in the world is temperamentally and spiritually fitted for it. Even with the encouragement it receives in the revenue-regarding policy of the Government the evil of drinking in this country is not so incurable as in the West and with a little imagination, with a little practice of abstract principles, Government can easily tackle the question. But if such a reform is to come it will not be from the present Government, but only from a national Government.

Bhopal's Example.

Take the case of Bhopal, which has lately introduced total prohibition in the State. The Begum of Bhopal has not made so many speeches as our Excise Ministers have made on the benefits of temperance and the like. Yet with one stroke of the pen, the drink traffic is abolished. If Government are really in earnest about this matter, nobody knows better than they that the public are at their back and that any measures taken by them, including, if necessary, additional taxation, will have their unanimous support. Only Government should make a more earnest effort at retrenchment of expenditure than they have done so far and having practised true economy should demonstrate the need of taxation. Mr. Mehta himself says that there is illicit distillation now, and we do not think the introduction of prohibition will increase it to any alarming degree. Mr. Mehta is apt to take shelter behind the Excise Committee. The work of this Committee has been unduly delayed. But whatever the Committee may say or may not say, what the public demand is that Government should immediately announce a definite policy of prohibition, to be carried into effect gradually but within a prescribed period.

Commissionerships.

While all who have any regard for public economies are agreed that the present Divisional Commissionerships can be conveniently done away with without the efficiency of the district administration suffering in any way, official circles, which are always extremely reluctant to surrender power and privilege, wish to make out that the Commissioner is a very necessary part of the official machinery and that without him the machinery will hardly work smoothly. A Retrenchment Committee of the Punjab Government had recommended that two of the existing five commissionerships in the Province should be abolished, but when one of the non-official members moved a resolution in the Council in terms of this recommendation the spokesmen of Government would not support the motion. One of the official members described the Commissioner as "the guide, philosopher and friend of the District officers" and stated that the Commissioners were "extremely hard worked officers." Other equally competent critics have declared, on the other hand, that the Commissioners serve merely the purpose of post-offices, that they have little real work and that the District officers can do very well without the "guide, philosopher and friend" thrust on them. There are provinces like Madras which get on very well without divisional commissionerships and it passes one's understanding why the administrative machinery elsewhere should go out of gear for lack of them! One suspects that the real ground of opposition to the abolition of these posts is something else, namely, the reluctance to surrender positions which have so long brought power to the Civilian world. Indeed Mr. Craik, who spoke on behalf of the Government in the Punjab Council, asked the House to remember that "the members of the Punjab Commission were already much below their normal strength and it was not desirable and proper to further reduce their number." Anything likely to affect adversely the interests of the "privileged classes" however desirable in the interests of the province as a whole, must be deprecated—such is the official point of view and the ultra-loyalist Council abides by the decision without any more ado! Such is the price of "Co-operation!"

Training of Railway Officers and Subordinates

Mr. Chandrika Prasad writes:—

"During the debate on the railway budget last week at Delhi, the Chief Commissioner for Railways announced that a Report by Mr. Cole on the Training of Railway Officers and Subordinates for employment on the Indian railways in future, had been placed in the hands of the members of the Central Railway Advisory Council. This announcement is not at all enough. The report should at once be published for public criticism. The All-India Railwaymen's Conferences have passed repeated resolutions on the subject, which has been frequently discussed in the Press for years past. Its history has been fully given in my book "The Indian Railways." It affects the future recruitment of the whole of the railway service, which had a numerical strength of 7,54,478 men of all races on 31st March 1922. The superior grades of the railway service, which carry a salary of Rs. 250 to 4,000 per month, have a total of 1959 appointments with a total salary of Rs. 20,41,636 per month. These appointments are more numerous than those in the whole of the covenanted Civil Service of India. The railway officers have a patronage which hardly falls to the lot of few Civilians. The powers possessed by a Locomotive or a Carriage and Wagon Superintendent are far greater than those possessed by the Commissioner of a Division. The Railway Superintendent appoints and discharges scores of men every month in his workshop, while a Commissioner or Collector hardly makes the same number of appointments even in a year. The proposed rules are for the recruitment of future officers for such posts. Not only the railway servants but the whole of the Indian public are concerned in this matter. I strongly protest therefore against the Central Railway Advisory Council giving their consent to the proposed rules and report of the single officer named by the Chief Commissioner, until the representatives of Railwaymen and public bodies have been allowed a fair opportunity of reading and criticising the said report. I called at the Railway Board's Office and asked the Secretary for a copy of the Report, but was told that the same had not been published. The Secretary was, however, good enough to tell me that he would send me the report when published. The report is in print, as the Chief Commissioner showed it to the Legislative Assembly. There is no reason to withhold its publication. As the matter is of vital importance, I urge upon the members of the Advisory Council to withhold their approval until the report has been approved by the public press and by the public bodies."

World Fight Against Alcohol.

America, after a vigorous fight against vested interests, has succeeded in enacting the dry legislation. However, the prohibitionists, even if they were to take a parochial view of such an essentially international movement as prohibition, cannot afford to rest on their oars, for, in these days of intense internationalism no *cordon sanitaire* can guarantee inroads on the Volstead Act. The security of America lies in the whole world going dry and the Americans, therefore, are leading the agitation against the drink evil. An International Convention against Alcoholism was recently called under the auspices of the World League against Alcoholism at Toronto. Toronto was chosen probably to strengthen the prohibition agitation in Canada. Representatives from sixty-six nations met together to consider ways and means of bringing about prohibition in the entire world. The success of the Convention is a measure of the strength the prohibition movement is gaining. Simultaneously an International Students' Conference was held at the same place under the auspices of the Inter-collegiate Prohibition Association which is acting as the Students' Department of the World League against Alcoholism. India was represented at the convention by Miss Mary Campbell, Lucknow, Mr. J. Nivogi, Calcutta, and Mr. Tarini Prasad Sinha Benares. Mr. Sinha's presence was appreciatively noticed by the American Press, and besides lecturing at the convention, he made a lecturing tour among the colleges of the United States under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association.

Dr. Shroff's Delhi Eye Hospital.

The biennial report of Dr. Shroff's Charity Eye Hospital at Delhi once more illustrates the growing demand for such an institution in Delhi. Eye diseases are very largely prevalent in India and the number of people who become incapacitated early in life through loss of eye-sight, partial or total, is appalling. Dr. Shroff is conducting an Eye Infirmary on a nationalistic basis. He is a Parsi Ophthalmic Optician and an expert in eye diseases, who has devoted himself to the service of the people in so far as his skill in the healing art can render help to an Indian, Hindu, Musalman, Christian or Parsi. It is somewhat curious that although the beneficiaries of his activities are almost exclusively Hindus and Musalmans, his institution is largely supported by Parsi charity. That, however, is probably so because Dr. Shroff's Parsi friends in Bombay are exerting themselves on his behalf. It lies with the Hindus and Musalmans now to contribute their adequate share towards the building fund to accommodate the Eye Hospital. The personality of Dr. Shroff has secured Rs. 80,000, but there is need for at least Rs. 3,00,000. An institution with which are connected nationalists and patriots, like Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari and Lala Sultansing, has a claim on the active and substantial co-operation of all Indians who would like to see the essential public institutions of the country stand on the exclusive support of the sons and daughters of the soil.

"The New Reformer."

"A weekly paper advocating true reform"—such is the description which "The New Reformer," a new journal, which made its appearance in Bombay last week under the editorship of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, gives of itself. Mr. Jhabwala is well known in Bombay as an active social worker. The first number of the journal, though limited to four pages only, deals with quite a number of "live" topics and we have every hope that when the present fledgeling grows in strength and experience it will serve the nation with exemplary zeal and devotion. We welcome the new comer and wish it a long and bright career of public service.

UNREST IN GREECE.

GOVERNMENT MOVE TO STOP REVOLT.

GUNS MOUNTED ON COMMANDING POINTS.

"A traveller from Athens declares that a serious situation is arising in Greece" writes the "Daily Mail."

"Little or no knowledge of the actual facts reaches the outside world under the strict censorship of the present Revolutionary Government.

He says that the working classes and small tradesmen appear to be thoroughly tired of the revolutionaries.

All that the present rulers seem capable of doing is to increase taxation of necessaries of life, raise the pay of the Army upon which they must rely, and of those public servants who serve their purposes.

That plotting is going on for the establishment of another order of things is certain.

Recently guns were mounted on commanding points around Athens and directed towards the city. Meantime General Ioannou, the Commander of Epirus, rushed to Athens and had a long conference with General Metaxas, who was formerly Chief of the Staff of the late King Constantine and now regards himself as a future Prime Minister.

On the occasion of the recent carnival several hundred soldiers indulged in rough scenes in Stadium-street. Many peaceful citizens, both men and women, were molested. Not the slightest attempt was made by the authorities to stop the riotous conduct of the troops."

FLOATING MINE LAID BY REPUBLICANS.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

A steamer that has arrived at Cork reports that it sighted three floating mines off the Mine Head and Ballycotting on the coasts of Waterford and Cork respectively. It is believed they were laid down by Republicans.—Reuter.

A LAND MINE IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

A landmine partially wrecked the Carlton Cinema in Dublin at midnight. Two men who placed the mine were pursued by troops and one of them was shot dead.—Reuter.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The Civil Service Estimates for 1923-24 include 5,000 sterling towards the cost of the erection of a memorial to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, 7,000 sterling to Lord Kitchener, and 5040 sterling to Earl Roberts.—Reuter.

RASULABAD RLY. ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 24.

The trial of Driver Dempsey in connection with the recent Rasulabad accident commenced to-day before the Joint Magistrate, Allahabad.

Mr. L. M. Banerji, Government Advocate appeared for the Crown and Mr. Thompson for the accused who claimed to be tried as a European British subject.

Guard Tilsley examined said he was the guard of 30 down passenger which collided with the goods train. The night was very foggy but there were no fog signals. The train stopped very suddenly at Rasulabad. It was going at about ten miles an hour. The witness got down and found that the signals indicated the loop line. The signal was lowered but the train was admitted to the main line. The points were set for the main line. A train travelling at ten miles an hour could be pulled up by the application of full vacuum brakes at less than its own length.

Driver Jones of the goods train said he did not notice the accident till it happened. He had got out of the engine and was attending to it.

Mr. J. Collister, District Loco Superintendent examined said he attended the joint enquiry at which Dempsey made a statement. A train travelling at ten miles an hour could be pulled up with full vacuum brakes in about two hundred feet length.

After two more witnesses were examined the Magistrate framed a charge against the accused under section 101 of the Railways Act that he neglected to stop the train as soon as he came to know that he was not admitted to the loop line. The accused pleaded not guilty.

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KENYA QUESTION.

DELEGATION TO ENGLAND.

INDIANS' REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Nairobi.—The European Delegation to the Colonial Office on the Indian question sails on Monday. The delegation is composed of 4 representing settlers, businessmen and missionaries. Sir Robert Coryndon, Governor, sails by the same boat.

The Indian Congress has nominated 7 delegates of whom 4 will be paid by the Government and others will sail independently. One Indian sails immediately.—Reuter.

INDIANS ABROAD.

MADRAS CITIZENS' RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 24.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Madras under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillay, Deputy President of the local Legislative Council, to consider the questions relating to Indians in Kenya, South African repatriating scandal and the recent sanction of the Indian Legislature for the emigration of Indian labour to Mautitius, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, resolutions were passed, (1) expressing deep and widespread public feeling that attempts of the White Colonists in Kenya to deprive the Indian residents of full and equal rights of citizenship will tend to destroy all faith of the people of India in the declarations and pledges of the British Government and trusting that British statesmen would not yield to the threats of the Whites or act unjustly and that the deputation now proceeding to England would secure the just rights of the Indians in Kenya, (2) disapproving of the action of the Legislative Assembly in having permitted the migration of Indians to Mauritius, the Straits Settlements and Ceylon without independent enquiry regarding the conditions and status of the immigrants already there, and opining that no emigration to other countries from India should be permitted until and unless satisfactory conditions are secured including a minimum living wage and full political and civic rights to such immigrants and (3) protesting against the wholesale repatriation of Indians from South Africa without giving them full and accurate knowledge of the conditions prevailing in India and expressign the opinion that in any cases such repatriation should not involve forfeiture of the rights of the children born in South Africa of such repatriated Indians.

A COUP APPREHENDED.

GERMAN GOVT'S. INSTRUCTIONS.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Berlin.—It is rumoured that a reactionary coup d'etat in Bavaria is imminent. The Prussian Government has instructed all provincial governors to keep the police in readiness for immediate action.—Reuter.

FRENCH SEIZURES.

MACHINERY WORT FIVE MILLION FRANCS.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Dusseldorf.—1.300 tons of industrial tools and machinery valued at five million francs have been seized in accordance with the decree of the inter-Allied High Commission by which the machinery and other objects in the occupied territory belonging to the German Government may be seized and earmarked for restitution in conformity with the Treaty of Versailles. It is stated that further similar seizures are contemplated.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The danger of the stoppage of the electrical industry has been removed by a conference of the representatives of the employers and the Electrical Engineers' Association at the Ministry of Labour presided over by Sir David Shackleton. The conference has resulted in the re-establishment of the National Joint Board for discussing the question of the revision of wages on national basis.—Reuter.

SARAH BERNHARDT SERIOUSLY ILL.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Paris.—Madmam Sarah Bernhardt is seriously ill. Six doctors have held consultation.—Reuter.

Another serious accident has occurred on the Ceylon Railway. When the evening up-country mail train from Colombo was about half way through a short tunnel, a few miles from Rambukkana, early this morning, it was run into by a runaway engine from Alagalla with the result that two third class carriages in front of the mail train were telescoped, four third class passengers killed and many injured.—A. P.

WHITE MENACE TO ASIATICS.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA AND KENYA.

MR. ANDREWS' APPREHENSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, March 24.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has sent the following communication to the Press from Karachi:—

"The news concerning Mr. Mackeurtan's motion for complete Asiatic segregation in South Africa is the most serious that has yet been received. Mr. Mackeurtan is by far the ablest of the younger Ministerialists and the most brilliant lawyer in Durban. He has very rapidly come to the front in the South African Union Parliament. His notice of an Asiatic segregation motion at such a time appears to me to to imply that there would be an immediate revolt in the Ministerialists' ranks. General Smuts called upon his party to vote against the segregation motion on Imperial grounds. There have already been indications of this in the former telegrams.

"It must be remembered that there is a very close connection between the leading politicians in South Africa and Kenya Colony. The South African Party which is now in power in South Africa, entirely favours the European Party in Kenya which aims at complete racial segregation and ultimate prohibition of Indian immigration. A correspondence with Sir Robert Coryndon, the Governor of Kenya Colony, dated February 22nd, which I have just received, reveals the fact that preparations were being made in the middle of February to seize the Government and set up a provincial administration. Indians from Goa who are Portuguese subjects were, by the European revolutionaries, to bear some distinctive mark so that they might not suffer along with the Indians in case of any disturbance. A letter from the Governor of Kenya Colony to the Secretary to the Indian Association, Nairobi, admits the seriousness of the situation. From my own personal knowledge of the actual conditions the Indian position to-day appears to me very gravely threatened both in Kenya and in the South."

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN C. P.

WORKERS AGAIN ACTIVE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, March 24.

The Special Committee consisting of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mahatma Bhagwandin, Baba Saheb Deshmukh, Ganpatrao, Tikekar and Vinobaji, appointed by the All-India Working Committee in its sittings at Allahabad on 28th February to carry out the Gaya programme in C. P. Marathi, resumed work after the Working Committee Deputation left Nagpur. They divided the area in their meeting on the 10th, entrusted Wardha and Chanda to Baba Saheb, and Nagpur and Bhandara to Mr. Tikekar, Seth Jamnalal being the treasurer and Mahatma Bhagwandin, general supervisor. Thus divided they arranged district tours, and organised the enlistment of Congress members and volunteers, and collection of the Tilak Swaraj Fund. In various Talluks, meetings were organised on the evening of the 18th, and resolutions adopting the Gaya programme passed. The *hartal* was extraordinarily successful and was marked with revised enthusiasm in the public. The Nagpur *hartal* was an ideal one and was a turning point in the history of the movement. The week is followed by enthusiastic work in the whole province.

(Continued from Column 6.)

fashionable societies and not in Liberal Associations."

LABOUR AND SWARAJ.

Continuing, Mr. Das said he could not find a class more peaceful than the labourers in India and asked his hearers to hasten with their work with labourers and peasants. He attached greatest importance to the labour organisation without which the cause of Swaraj was bound to fail. "Time has come", said Mr. Das, "when we should say boldly that labour organisation was absolutely necessary for Swaraj. We shall be insulting God if we take the view that labourers should be left where they were. After all what is freedom. The object of freedom was to develop our true nature. The ideal of freedom was dependence on self. We must depend on that great self of Indian nation."

"REAL PROPRIETORS OF INDIA."

Mr. Das asked the labourers of India not to ask for special franchise and requested the Trade Union Congress to turn out the spies and Government agents who had infested the labour organisations.

Mr. Das concluded:—"It was my misfortune to force the labour resolution at the Nagpur Congress on unwilling delegates and I find that it has not been acted upon up to this day. I call upon you to-day to steer clear of all Congress and conferences and take to your own work. Your own hands must construct the temple of freedom. I call upon you from to-day to feel within your heart of hearts that you are real proprietors of India. You should feel, yours is the right, as it is your duty to bring freedom to India. I press this obligation upon you and may God give you strength to carry on this struggle to victory." (Loud applause.)

The Congress adjourned till to-morrow.

OUR ANDHRA LETTER

REPRESSION AGAIN.

WORKERS' BOLD STAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Mar. 16.

Srimathi Duvvuri Subbamma was the first among the Indian ladies to be put in Jail for political activities. Before the advent of N. C. O. she had made her mark in Andhra Desa as a very devout, pious and scholarly lady. The teachings of Mahatma Gandhn appealed to her and made her a convert in a short while. Ever since she had known no rest. She had been going about from place to place addressign ladies meetings and mixed gatherings and where ever she went, she kept the audience spell-bound and determined by the melody of her speeches and by the rich quotations from the puranas and Itihassas. This pioneer lady patriot was released from Rajahmundry Central jail on 7th March, 1923 and was accorded a splendid reception by the citizens of Rajahmundry. She has again taken her place among the workers of Andhra Desa.

RELEASE OF SJT KONDA VENKATAPPIAH.

Sjt. Konda Venkatappiah the President of our Provincial Congress Committee whose release was due on the 19th March, was suddenly released from the Cuddalore District Jail on 27th February 1923. The sturdy patriot has not changed a jot after his forced stay at Cuddalore for a year. He has gone on a tour in Tamilnadu visiting the principal towns and the Tamils are rendering him due honour and respect. He will arrive at his birth place and the scene of his activities, Guntur, on the 20th instant and the citizens Guntur are trying to accord him the reception he deserves.

ANDHRA WORKING COMMITTEE.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Working Committee met on the 7th, 8th and 9th instants at Cocanada and passed about 33 resolutions. The Committee appointed a committee to tour through the several districts to fulfil the Gaya Programme.

The Committee has resolved to abolish the Central Andhra Khaddar depot at Bezwada as hawking of Khaddar in all the towns is now undertaken. The Committee resolved to print three slokas from Bhagavad Gita on copper plates and present them to Desabhakta Venkatappiah.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Enlistment of members of the R. C. is being briskly carried on by Mr. Sambamurty the Provincial Secretary. Mr. Braken the District Magistrate of Godavari is trying to interfere with the work of the Congressmen. He is trying to scare off people from the Reception Committee by saying that the Congress Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Tilak Swarajya Fund are all one and the same, as their common aim is the overthrow of the Government established by law in British India. The citizens of Cocanada have risen equal to the occasion and they assembled in a meeting have denounced the action of the District Magistrate in no uncertain words.

REPRESSION IN ANDHRA DESH

The quality and extent of repression in the country is a measure of the work turned out by the Congress-men. The Magistracy is trying to stem the current of national activities by the usual acts of repression. Mr. Braken broke the silence early in the year by arresting Mr. Madduri Annapurniah, and sentencing him to 18 months rigorous imprisonment. In his judgment in Mr. Annapurniah's case he has made himself famous by saying that the system of Government is the same as *the Government establishment by law in British India*. This same official has got confiscated all copies of a pamphelt called Swarajya-Shaphana written by Mr. P. Viraswamy. Mr. P. Veeraswamy is served with a notice under Sec. 108 Cr. P. C. Mr. Braken's Latest action in this line is instituting Security proceedings against Dr. B. Subrahmanyam of Rajahmundry under Sec. 108 Cr. P. C. This is the third time that Dr. Subrahmanyam is served with a notice under this section during the last two years. The first time he was let out with a warning. Security was demanded of him in Jan. 1922 and on his refusal he had to serve one year in Jail. He was released early in December 1922 and since then he has known no rest. After the Gaya Congress he is sparing no pains to collect the quota of men and money for his district. He is the ex-secretary of the A. P. C. C. and president of the Godavari District Congress Committee. His trial under 108 Cr. P. C. began on 13-3-19 at Cocanada and is adjourned to 22nd instant. He is undefended.

R. ATCHUTARAMIAH.

Mr. Atchutaramiah is an energetic Congress-worker of Bezvada. He was tried for sedition under section 124 (A.) by the District Magistrate of Kristna district at Bezvada and sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court.

A free use of the security section and section 144 is being made by the upholders of "law and order" all over the Province. Congress-men are everywhere presenting a bold and unrelenting face and are ready to suffer any sacrifice.

The most important subject discussed at the District Bards Conference held at Calcutta on Saturday, was the rural water spply and the principles embodied in a clause of the Local Self-Government Bill relating to it were accepted.—A. P.

PUNJAB NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

THE CONVOCATION.

DESHBANDHU DAS' INSPIRING ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Mar. 24.

The convocation of the *Quani Vidyapithi* (National University) Lahore was held on the 23rd March, in the Bradlaugh Hall, The Hall with the compound was decorated with greens and flowers and was overcrowded. The boys of the national school Lahore exhibited games of skill as *gotka lathi* etc. Shriyut Chittaranjan Das was given a grand reception by the members of the Senate at the gate. The proceedings commenced with national songs of *Bande Mataram*. Pandit K. Santanam, President, Provincial Congress Committee acted in place of the Vice-Chancellor and Shrejut Chittaranjan Das performed the function of the Chancellor-elect (in jail) and conferred B. A. degrees to the students of the National College Lahore. Pandit Chet Ram read out the report of the University on behalf of the Registrar who was suffering from fever.

Pandit K. Santanam, President, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee then addressed a few introductory remarks in course of which he paid a tribute to Deshbandhu Das and dwelt on the progress made by the *Quani Mahavidyala*, which had been raised to the status of a University during the last 2 or 3 months. Concluding Pandit Santanam requested the Deshbandu to confer B. A. degrees on the successful candidates, who numbered about 10. The candidates were dressed in khadaar and had yellowish red band of cloth worn across their shoulders.

GRADUATES' VOW.

Deshbandhu Das then conferred the degrees upon the candidates amidst cheers from the audience. As each candidate proceeded in turn to receive the degree he took the solemn oath, "I shall do nothing that is against my *dharma* and my country." Three candidates in addition to the above could not be present.

AN INSPIRING ADDRESS.

Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das then delivered a brief but very inspiring address. The patriotic fervour, the force, and the eloquence with which the Deshbandhu spoke created deep and abiding impression on all who had the rare good fortune of listening to this great master mind said Deshbandhu Das —"Sisters and brothers, I wish I could address you in Hindi. I am ashamed to confess that I can not do so. Therefore permit me to say a few words in English.

I consider it a privilege to be called upon to preside at the first convocation of this great University. I call it a Great National University, because I do not confine my vision within the present but look to the future and see in my mind's eye a glorious vision, because I see the blessings it will confer on the province even like its fine rivers. It is a great institution because it is associated with that truest-hearted Punjabee, Lala Lajpat Rai. Though they have imprisoned his body his mind soars above the present. I feel that his spirit is present in our midst and as I, his unworthy representative, was giving away diplomas I could almost feel his touch upon my hand. I could feel that he was blessing us. It is impossible to forget another great personality, that of the great prophet of Indian Swaraj, Mahatma Gandhi."

Proceeding, Deshbandhu Das said that he had just few words to say; because the present was not the time for speeches of which they had had enough. He desired to say just a few words to the students in order to impress upon their minds the importance of understanding the true import of national education. Why did the great leader (Lala Lajpat Rai) devote his time and energy long before he present movement to the cause of national education? Anybody who loved his country must think of the absolute necessity of national education.

PLIGHT OF EDUCATION.

The Deshbandhu then referred to the history of education in pre-British times and under the East India Company. He said he would refer only to a few links in the system of education under the East India Company—the system which had enslaved their mentality. All facts in regard to the subject were stated in a book by Major B. K. Basu of Allahabad. Before the Company took up the reins of Government, and when the Indian village organisations had some vitality of their own there was a fair amount of mass education. In Bengal alone there were 80,000 village schools. And according to statistics, which were available, there was one school to every 4 villages. But by the time the Company took over the reins of Government most of schools had disappeared. The reason was the ruin of the village organisations. The records of the Company showed that the cause was the impoverishment of the people due to the imposition upon the people of the country of a Western fabric. That was what led to the ruin of mass education. When this was pointed out in the Charter Act of 1913, a clause was inserted on the motion of Mr. R. P. Smith, who had been the Advocate-General in Calcutta, to the effect that a sum of not less than one lakh of rupees in each year shall be set apart and applied to the revival and

(Continued on next page.)

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

"LABOUR ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR SWARAJ."

DESHBANDU DAS' SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 24.

The third session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held this evening at Bradlaugh Hall before a fairly large audience. More than hundred delegates attended from various parts of India, prominent among them being, Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society, Mr. Moreno of Bengal Trades Union Federation, Mr. Mukunda Lal Sarkar, General Secretary of the Employees Association, Bengal, Mr. J. N. Ganguli, Secretary of Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, Mr. Mr. G. K. Horkar of the B. N. R. Union, Kharagpur, Mr. A. H. Malik of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Union, Mr. Wahidyar Khan, Secretary Mazdur Sabha Cawnpur, Mr. Sadanda Waman of the Bombay Port Trust Union, Mr. Raghunath Balkrishna, of the G. I. P. Railway Workers Union, Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Union, Mr. J. B. Miller of the North Western Railway Union, Lahore, and Swami Dinananda. Besides Labour delegates some prominent Congress and Khilafat leaders were present including Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Bi Amman and Mr Santanam.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr Kanhya Lal Gauba, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates said while the capitalists of Dundee and Manchester grew fat on the sweat of Indian Labour the poor workmen of this country were denied the ordinary amenities of human existence. Problems of labour were manifold and in no country of the world did these problems require more careful handling and sympathetic encouragement than in India. Labour would be a bulwark against all trespassers upon their national liberties and Government would be compelled to recognise the aspirations of the people of India.

Mr. Joshi proposed the election of Mr C. R. Das as President of the Congress and he was seconded and supported by other speakers.

DESHBANDHU DAS'S SPEECH.

Mr. C. R. Das taking the Chair delivered an ex-tempore speech [illegible] pending the labour organisation [illegible] and inviting the political leaders to [illegible] vate the labouring classes and peasants of India. "I assure you," "there is not one man in India who feels more for labour to-day than I do." A question was asked, "What is the necessity of labour movement?" I have received numbers of letters to-day asking the same question. My answer to them is, Labour represents 98 per cent. of the population in India. Labour includes peasants in India. Does anybody mean to say that the vast population of this country require no organisation? 98 per cent. of the population are ill-fed. Their lives are "a long-drawn struggle"—to quote the words of a Lieut.-Governor. Two per cent. of the population in India cannot win Swaraj. If it does so I would emphatically refuse to accept such Swaraj. In place of white men you will have brown men. To my mind bureaucracy is bureaucracy whether it is white bureaucracy or brown bureaucracy. That is why I have always claimed Swaraj for masses.

SWARAJ FOR ALL.

Democracy has never yet been tried in the world. Swaraj must be for entire population and not for any particular class however gifted that class may be. Nowhere in the world, in not a single country in Europe you will find democracy. Whenever there is a strike the military is called in. Do you ever realise what ill-fed population means? It means diseased population. What right has Government and the middle-class to say to the vast population of India that you will not be allowed access to knowledge and culture?

NO MIDDLE-CLASS SUPREMACY.

Mr. Das then condemned the system of *begar* (forced labour) in strong terms and said: "I cannot conceive of a greater insult to 98 per cent. of Indian population than this. The bureaucracy says, 'we are trustees of people in India. We are generous, we will look after you.' The middle classes in India also want to say the same thing to labourers. There is some affinity in nature between them and us who also claim to be trustees of the people. Against this, I desire to raise my solemn protest. I do not care one straw for that self-government if that self-government was not won with co-operation of all classes of people. What happened in the French Revolution? The power was transferred from the Monarch to the middle classes. The labour forms the 98 per cent. of the population in India and the country belongs to them. If the middle classes ever win Swaraj and if I live to see that day it will be my lot to stand by the labourers and peasants and lead them to wrest powers from the selfish classes. (Applause.) I refuse to believe that the common people of this country are unfit to take part in politics. I would refuse to take part in such politics where people held such views. We repeat the same thing which the bureaucracy says to the peasants and labourers and say 'you are not fit to take part in politics.' Real politics is there where there is hunger, where people go naked, where people toil from day to night to keep their body and soul together and not in clubs, not [illegible]

(Continued in Column 8.)

INDIANS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

STRIKES AND IMPRISONMENTS.

NEWS SUPPRESSED FOR A YEAR.

INDIAN DEPUTATION HOODWINKED

Mr. Benarsi Das Chaturvedi writes to us as follows from Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad:—

In September last I received the following letter from a correspondent of mine in Surinam:

"Things in British Guiana are growing worse and worse every day. There have been strikes in some estates. Numerous arrests of Indian labourers have been made and at least ten of them have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Wages are insufficient and more labourers are declaring strike and crying "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai." Things may have very serious development and it is necessary that India should pay an early attention to the seriousness of the situation in British Guiana."

I at once communicated this news to the Government of India requesting them to find out if there had been any strikes and imprisonments in British Guiana. I wrote to the papers also and the "Leader" wrote an editorial note about it drawing the attention of the Government of India to my communication and asking the Government to take the necessary action in this connection.

In answer to my letter the Government sent me the following reply:

Delhi, 31st October, 1922.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated October 7th, regarding the condition of Indians in British Guiana,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Deputy Secretary.

Evidently the Indian Government did not consider the communication important or reliable enough to justify their taking any action in this matter. I wrote to Mr. Polak, Mr. Andrews, Dewan Bahadur Keshav Pillai and Pandit Venkatesha Narayan Tiwari also asking them if they had any information in this connection. They wrote back to me they did not know any thing about these strikes and imprisonments in British Guiana. Mr. Polak, however, promised that he would try to get the information from Downing Street and he has now been able to do so. Mr. Polak's correspondence with the Colonial Office is enclosed herewith. So for the first time after nearly a year the Indian public will hear something of the strikes and imprisonments of Indian labourers in British Guiana. Three things are to be noted in this connection.

1. The Government of India has been careless and negligent of their their duty towards our people in British Guiana.

2. The Colonial Office did not know any thing about these strikes and imprisonments in British Guiana even in November 1922, though the eight strikes occurred between the months of February and June of that year. Possibly the British Guiana authorities wanted to suppress the news of these strikes and imprisonments of Indian labourers altogether. They might have thought that if the news reached India the Indian public would be disinclined to allow resumption of emigration to their Colony.

3. It seems that an effort was made to keep the Indian Delegates quite in ignorance on these matters. The Acting Immigration Agent-General writes in his memorandum.

"The eight strikes having taken place from February to June, the East Indian Delegates, who were in the Colony from the 12th February to the 7th April, will be aware of conditions on Sugar Estates during the period of the Strikes."

But Dewan Bahadur Keshav Pillai wrote to me in his letter of 31st October 1922.

"I am sorry to hear of the reports you mention as having been received from British Guiana. I have written to friends for confirmation. The local people might have written to me regularly." The Indian public has a right now to ask Mr. Pillai to explain this mystery.

4. The way in which this important information about the eight strikes in British Guiana has been made available to the Indian public gives us some food for consideration. Some one from British Guiana wrote to my correspondent in Dutch Guiana the news about these strikes and imprisonments of Indian labourers. I received the letter from Dutch Guiana and communicated it to Mr. Polak, who wrote to the Colonial Office, which made enquiries of the British Guiana Government, and got the memorandum which is published elsewhere. I wonder why this news about the eight strikes in British Guiana, which might have affected some thousands of our helpless countrymen there, should come to us in this round-about way. Surely some explanation is due.

MR. POLAK'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH COLONIAL OFFICE

Indian Overseas Association,
265, Strand,
London, W. C. 2.
November 7th, 1922.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
S. W. I.

Sir,—The attention of my Committee has been drawn to disquieting reports from British Guiana regarding strikes on some of the sugar estates in that Colony. It is alleged that numerous arrests of Indian labourers have been made and that a number have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. It is further alleged that these strikes have resulted from the insufficiency of wages, and it is feared that the situation may develop seriously.

It is my Committee's duty to place these facts before you with a request that the Secretary of State will be pleased to cause an urgent inquiry to be made into these facts. It is in my Committee's opinion highly undesirable, if these are as stated, that the situation should develop in British Guiana comparable with that which lasted for so long in Fiji, and which gave rise to so much bitterness and anxiety in India.—I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Sd.) HY. S. L. POLAK,
Hon. Secretary.

"NO INFORMATION."

From:—

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
London, S. W. I.

Sir,—I am directed by the Duke of Devonshire to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th of November, and to state that he has received no information from British Guiana that Strikes have occurred on any of the sugar estates in the Colony and that Indian labourers have been arrested.

2. Enquiry is however, being made of the Colonial Government and a further letter will be addressed to you as soon as the reply is received.—I am, etc.,

(Sd.) G. GRINDLE.

H. S. L. Polak, Esq.,

IMMIGRATION AGENT'S MEMORANDUM.

From:—

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
London.

February 24th, 1923.

Sir,—With reference to Colonial Office letter of the 13th of November last, I am directed by the Duke of Devonshire to transmit to you a copy of a memorandum by the acting Immigration Agent General for British Guiana, which has been forwarded by the Officer Administering the Government, on the subjects of the strikes which occurred on the sugar estates of the Colony 1922.—I am, etc.,

(Sd.) H. GRINDLE.

H. S. L. Polak, Esq.,

Question by the Indian Overseas Association, dated 7th November, 1922, relative to strikes in British Guiana:—

There were eight strikes during 1922. The cost of living was less than in the previous year and on account of the stringency of the times, rates of work were reduced. The cost of living including Food, Clothing and Implements, was about 32 cents. a day in March and the average earnings per day worked on Sugar Estates generally was as follows:—

	General	Average of 12 highest.
Shovelmen	47	64 cents.
Male weeders	41	60 cents.
Female weeders	34	46 cents.

2. In the case of the two estates it appeared that the quantity of work being given out was being restricted in order to keep the expenditure within certain limits. Other estates, however, were willing to employ more labour than they had and in one of the two cases above mentioned an immediate transfer of forty men was arranged.

3. In the other six strikes (on four other estates) the wages were not found insufficient to cover the cost of living and resistance to reduction in the rates to accompany the fall in the cost of living appears to have been the cause of the strikes.

4. The eight strikes having taken place from February to June, the East Indian Delegates, who were in the Colony from the 12th February to the 7th April will be aware of conditions on Sugar Estates during the period of the strikes. ,,

5. Arrests were made only in the case of the two strikes on Plantation "Port Mourant" and of these five were sent to prison. two for terms of six months for "Unlawful assault so as to cause actual bodily harm," and three (who were given the option of a fine of 40dols. and cost 2.32dols. each) for terms of two months for "forcibly hindering others from work." In all cases the Immigrants were represented by Counsel.

6. Of sixteen other cases, proceeded against by summons, seven charged with "hindering," were bound in 50dols. to come up for judgement in twelve months; while one, who was fined $ 20 and costs $ 8.64 or one month's imprisonment, paid the fine. The eight remaining cases charged with being disorderly, were reprimanded. The cases were all laid under the general law of the Colony-Summary Convictions Ordinance No. 19 of 1893.

7. The circumstances of the Sugar Industry do not appear very settled but doubtless in this respect they are not unlike industries in other Countries and there appear no further grounds for anticipating an unfourable development, but owing to the reduction in the votes of the Immigration Department at the Annual Sessions of the Combined Court in last November and diminution in the staff it may not perhaps be possible to exercise special supervision of the affairs of East India is in the Colony to the same extent as heretofore.

(Sd.) R. P. STEWART,
Ag. Immigration Agent General.
19th January 1923.

MR. POLAK'S REPLY.

From:—

The Indian Overseas Association,
Danes Inn House,
265, Strand,
London, W. C. 2.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office. S.W.I.

February 23rd, 1923.

Sir,—I am much obliged to for your letter No. 7779/1923 of the 20th instant, enclosing a memorandum by the Immigration Agent General for British Guiana on the subject of the strikes which occured on the sugar estates of the Colony in 1922, for which I beg to thank you.

I am taking steps to give publicity to the Memorandum, for the information of the Indian public. May I, however, draw the attention of the Secretary of State to the 7th paragraph of the memorandum, in which it is suggested that "owing to the reduction in the Votes of the Immigration Department at the Annual Sessions of the Combined Court in last November and the diminution in the staff it may not be possible to exercise special supervision of the affars of East Indians in the Colony as heretofore."

In view of the fact that the Indians in question have been brought to the Colony for the purpose of developing its material welfare, that the Colony is under a statutory obligation to the Government of India to protect adequately the Indian Immigrants and their descendants and also that the Colony has only recently been in negotiation with the Government of India for the revival of Indian Emigration there, it would be deplorable if the standard and quantum of supervision hitherto prevailing in British Guiana should be lowered, even under the stress of financial stringency.

I am, therefore, to express the hope that the Secretary of State will make such representation to the Colonial Administration as he may deem fit, in order to secure all possible protection and supervision of the Indian Immigrants, to which they are entitled by statute. and also in view of their being virtually unrepresented in the Colonial Legislature, and their forming one of the most helpless sections of the population.—I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Sd.) HY. S. L. POLAK,
Hon. Secretary.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN U. P.

SWEEPING NATIONALIST SUCCESS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 24.

The news has reached here from various district headquarters that in the municipal election contests which have come to a close, the Congress candidates have got in a majority in most of the outlying minor municipalities.

In Lucknow itself the elections have commenced to-day. 79 candidates are contesting 27 elective seats on the Municipal Board. Of them one for every seat, that is 27 in all, are candidates nominated by the Congress and Khilafat parties.

MUSLIM NATIONALISTS' SUCCESS.

Prominent amongst the liberal candidates seeking elections are Babu Bisheshwarnath Sriwastava, the present Chairman of the Board, and Mr. A. P. Sen. Brisk canvassing throughout the city has been going on. To-day's elections were for the 11 seats reserved for Moslem candidates. In spite of the elections being hotly contested the extremists have succeeded in capturing ten seats, only one being defeated by a narrow majority of 12 votes.

SUIT AGAINST MUNICIPAL MEMBERS.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 24.

Rao Saheb Harilal, the defence pleader in the civil suit against the 19 members of the superseded Municipal Board, announced today that he was not going to lead any evidence as the evidence of the Secretary to the Schools Committee was quite sufficient for his purposes.

Proceeding with his arguments he said that the rules framed by the Government under the District Municipal Act were liable to alteration and they should not be treated as forming a part of the purposes of the Act according to which the Municipal funds were to be applied. Even if they were so regarded the defendants had not committed any breach of the rule 2, which enjoined the observance of principles and system of school management as prescribed by the Gobernment Educational Department.

There were several rules framed by Government which were broken by the municipalities, and for that no civil suits were brought against them, for example, several municipalities were not paying salaries to their teachers according to the scale prescribed by the Government, and they were not so far sued. Similarly, most of the Municipalities were not keeping separate accounts for their schools, according to rule 4, and no civil suits were brought against them.

The Ahmedabad Municipality had spent the amount in respect of which it was charged with misapplication by Government, in performing its obligatory duty of maintaining schools and with the sanction of proper authorities. Even a part of the amount was accepted by Government itself as a pension contribution of the teachers It was not, therefore, open to Government to charge the defendants with misapplication after having pocketed a certain amount and after its officers having sanctioned, under the Act, the various items of expenditure.

A sensational case of counterfeit currency notes has been just detected by the Cantonment Police in connection with which Mahomed Cassim. Cunmaku Narainsingh Achwee, a goldsmith, and two others have been arrested. It is stated that notes worth several hundreds had been already cashed by the accused within the past fortnight. Printing machines, engraved plates, colour tins, papers, types and other instruments were recovered on search made in Mahomed Cassim's house, shop and person. Further inquiries continue.—A. P.

PUNJAB NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from previous page.)

improvement of literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of knowledge of science. One lakh a year it was magnanimity and generosity put together.

ALIEN EDUCATION POLICY.

At the very time when they allowed one lakh for education of the "natives," they were spending much more on the education of Civilians who came to rule India. But even that money was not spent in for many years. In 1853 the quesion arose as to whether education such as it existed should or should not be encouraged, whether education in India should or should not be Anglicised. The discussion that proceeded was interesting. Some said that English education was "Dangerous" while others thought that it was the only safeguard."

The Deshbandhu then illustrated his remarks by reading out the following extracts from the documents of the East India Company. The question that agitated the minds of the Authorities was, "was it wise and safe to educate the heathens of India—Major Rollands." "I have seen native students who had obtained an insight into European literature and history in whose minds there seemed to be engendered a spirit of disaffection towards the British Government as the native of India gains an insight into the history of British India and into the history of Europe, generally an idea is conveyed to his mind that it is something monstrous that a country like India should be possessed by a handful of foreigners. Therefore they desired to set the country free—J. E. Marshman," "I have never thought there was any danger whatever to our political supremacy connected with the spread of education. The loyalty of the Indians will not be impaired. Sir Charles Trevelyan." "My belief is that the ultimate result of the policy of improving education in India will be to postpone the separation for a long indefinite period, and that when it does not come it will take place under circumstances very happy for both parties. The opposite policy of holding and governing India for the benefit of the civilians and the military men would lead to separation any time." Thus Sir Charles Trevelyan succeeded in convincing the committee that there was not only no danger but it would be expedient for safety of British Rule in India and maintaining supremacy of England in the East to educate the inhabitants of the East especially in English and to anglicise them. Thus Mr. Charles Hey Cameron, "My reasons is that their own literature the sanskrit and the Mohemmadan literature are of such a character as to excite the minds of those who study them against the "Dominions of infidels,"—as the Mohammedans would say and of *"mlechas"* as the Hindus would say. The influence likely to be exercised by education in our literature and science is of quite an opposite kind calculated to inspire respect for us as their teachers who bring them up to the level of the most civilised nations of the world."

"The reason why education was started in India was thus clear," continued Deshbandhu,—"It was started for the consolidation and perpetuation of British Rule in India. The education which prevailed had led to the consolidation and perpetuation and the strengthening of British rule in India. It had borne fruit in hundreds of schools; and men who were blindly loyal to the British Government inspite of what they had seen there were men to be found who though occupying high position in society said education had no caste." The speaker desired to deal with that quesion. "Was not education a matter of temperament? The Europeans who had given evidence in favour of English education had vindicated themselves. The English people swear by their country in which they rightly or wrongly believe and their strength lay in that.

"BE TRUE TO YOUR COUNTRY."

Deshbandhu Das said that he was particularly gratified at wording of the vow which the candidates for degrees had taken. They should understand the full import of the vow. "Let it not be said of you," said the Deshbandhu, "that you took the vow in vain. The vow carried an obligation with it which you have to discharge. It was not necessary to merely utter it like some ignorant Pandit's "be true to your country and your dharma."

The question that arose in this connection was, "is their any opposition between *dharma* and service to country? *Dharma* was not religion. It was *Prakriti* i.e. nature. In both Hindu and Mohammedan culture *dharma* meant nature to develop. Dharma was to bring out the inner nature. "If," said the Deshbandhu, I thought, the interests of nationalism were not those of humanity, I would cease to be a nationalist. As an individual is to a nation so a nation is to humanity." By the term "nation" the speaker did not mean European nations who were bent upon killing each other.

Proceeding the speaker pointed out that among the diverse things of the world lay the evolution of humanity. God revealed himself in every individual. Time, man, and God were eternal. and God revealed himself in the nations. That was the true import of national education. Their education should be such as to bring out what God had put inside each one of them and not to make of them better servants of the bureaucracy. Concluding his masterly address and speaking with the fire born of faith within him, the Deshbandhu exhorted the outgoing graduates to remember that it was their duty to spread national education. Every one should contribute every day something for the cause of education and swaraj; for the two were identical. They were two the aspects of the same question. The diploma which had been given to them was no idle thing. May God bless them with understanding to grasp aright the true import of national education (loud and prolonged cheers.)

Dr. Mohd Alam then translated the Deshbandhu's speech in Urdu. After a vote of thanks to Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru, the convocation closed.

"INDIA'S TRANQUILITY IMPERILLED."

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST SALT TAX.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, March 25.

Sir Hormusji Wadia, President, the Deccan Sabha, has wired to Lord Reading beseeching his Excellency not to enhance the salt tax in virtue of the use of his certification power, because such extreme policy in overriding the Legislative Assembly will certainly not ensure, but can only imperil the tranquility and interests of the British India.

"RESIST TO THE UTMOST."

APPEAL TO ASSEMBLY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, March 25.

Sir Hormusji Wadia has addressed a telegram to the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly appealing to them not to yield to the Viceroy and his Government's policy of overriding the Assembly's constitutional right and power in relation to the Budget but to resist it to the uttermost.

CHORUS OF DISAPPROVAL.

MADRAS PRESS' CAUSTIC COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 24.

Commenting on the doubling of salt duty, Mrs. Besant in a signed article in the "New India", to-day, states the Council of State has yielded to autocracy, and has thus betrayed the nation. It is relief to see that the people's House remains undaunted, and Mr. Ginwalla has issued a whip to the democratic party to be present on the 26th for one last effort to save the Reforms from certain wreckage.

THE ROAD TO SCAFFOLD.

The "Swaraj" says, while the nation is clamouring for all-round retrenchment in expenditure and the lightening of the load of taxation, it is threatened with increased levies on the poor. A very old saying has it that the tears of poor are the ruin of the Empires. To balance the Budget by the exercise of the Certificate or by other questionable devices may seem easy enough, but Government knows little that by its fatal insistence on the Budget balanced or legislation thrust at the point of the sword it is taking a road to the scaffold.

HIGHLY SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

The "Daily Express", after pointing out that it was a tactical move on the part of Government to have forced the discussion before the unofficial ranks was replenished as some of the unofficial members who were opposed to the salt tax were out of Delhi and could reach there only last evening, says the victory of Government in the Council of State is tactical and not a moral victory. It serves only to show the perversity of the Government and the highly short-sighted policy which it is following with persistence worthy of a better cause.

AN IGNOMINIOUS SURRENDER.

The "Hindu" says, the result of yesterday's discussion is that the Council ignominiously yielded to the Executive command. It has thereby precipitated a crisis which it is for the Assembly to meet squarely in face. The persistence of the bureaucrats in doubling the salt duty in the teeth of opposition comes on the top of a series of not only of menacing affronts to its dignity but also of deadly attacks on what little powers it had or seemed to have under the Act.

OUR BENARES LETTER.

GANDHI WEEK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BENARES, Mar. 24.

Ths Gandhi Week passed off most smoothly here. The whole week had been spent in vigorous propaganda in the shape of shop to shop visits for the enrolment of members and for persuading people to observe hartal on the 18th. This opportunity was also availed of for the purpose of asking voters to support the Congress candidates alone in the municipal elections, which began to-day and will continue up to the 25th.

THE GREAT HARTAL.

The Hartal itself was one of the most memorable, all the more so because of its totally unexpected completeness. The Congress Committee had relied mainly on the distribution of leaflets, and I found even in the Congress circles a sort of scepticism regarding the success of the hartal. I know that one prominent A. I. C. C. member from Benares had been thinking of moving at the last Allahabad meeting that the Working Committee's resolution on the hartal be rescinded. To him and to others of his view, the actual hartal, in its sudden and extensive nature must have come as an eyeopener, and showed the hold of the Congress over the hearts of the people. In fact, I am told that yesterday's hartal almost rivalled the other memorable one on December 13, 1921, on the occasion of the Prince's visit.

POLICE TACTICS.

But the week did not pass quite uneventfully. On the very first day of the week a dozen Congressmen were going along the streets making collections, a few Police constables told them that such processions were prohibited. But failing to get any written order, the collections continued. The next day some half a dozen of those who had gone about collecting including Dr. Banerjee and Prof. Gour, were given summons to appear before the Magistrate, Mr. Kharegat. They were charged with disobeying an order passed by the Police Commissioner prohibiting all processions without his permission. They were tried under Section 32 of the Police Act. The accused denied that theirs was a procession. But the Magistrate opined that it was and remarked that the order though passed 18 months ago was still in force. The accused then pointed out that if a dozen going together through the streets could be taken as forming a procession, women always went to the Ganges in groups of more than a dozen and therefore could very well be charged likewise. The Magistrate agreed it was so but admitted it was only a technical offence. But in order to make an example of them he fined all of them a rupee each. Needless to say, none of those yet paid their fine. The whole [illegible] caused not a little amusement.

STRIKE ON 1ST APRIL.

AHMEDABAD WORKERS' FINAL DECISION.

SEQUEL TO MILL OWNERS' REFUSAL.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, March 25.

A general meeting of all mill-hands in Ahmedabad was held yesterday night when it was resolved to go on strike from the 1st April as the Mill-owners' Association has refused to sign the Arbitration Deed and announced to reduce their wages by 20 per cent. Mill-hands are also giving notices to their mills through a pleader to pay up their wages and deposits till the 31st March.

It is understood that those spinners who had not paid their fine of annas 4 each for committing rowdyism and oging on an unauthorised strike formerly, are now paying it up and enlisting themselves as members of the Labour Union. Those weavers also who are outside the Union wanted to join the Union, but it is said that the Union has not thought it proper to admit them for the present. The Union has enlisted 500 volunteers from among the mill-hands for keeping order during the strike period.

RELEASED PATRIOTS HONOURED.

RATANPUR'S ROUSING RECEPTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

BILASPUR, Mar. 24.

Baba Purshotamdas, Secretary Pargana Committee Ratanpur and Ganga Prasad Congress pracharak who were undergoing imprisonment in Bilaspur jail for having refused to furnish security under section 107 and 108 Cr. P. C. respectively were released on the 21st instant at 11 a. m. after the expiry of their term of imprisonment. At 5 p. m. the released patriots were taken in procession through the principal streets of the town and arrived at the place of meeting at about 8 p. m. The two heroes were offered chandan, flowers, garlands, fruits and khadi at about a dozen places by the admiring residents of the town of all classes and creeds. When the procession reached the place of meeting it was already full. Shriyut Badrinath Sao was voted to the chair. On behalf of the Bilaspur Congress Committee and the citizens of Bilaspur, Dr. Sheodulary Mishra welcomed the two patriots to their cherished field of work. After suitable replies from the two patriots and appreciation of their services to the motherland by the president the meeting terminated with loud national cries.

Next day Babu Purshottam Das went to his native town of Ratanpur, a place about sixteen miles away from Bilaspur accompanied by the District Congress authorities.

On his way he was greeted at several places by the neighbouring villagers who had come to have his *darshan*. At 7 p.m. the party reached at Ratanpur where a huge crowd had gathered to welcome the hero of Ratanpur. After a touching scene of mutual greetings, the procession passed through the principal parts of the village and at about 9 p. m. a big meeting was held. The enthusiasm of the town people was remarkable in view of the severe repression through which the town passed in recent times. It was conclusively demonstrated that no amount of repression can kill the national spirit. The bureaucracy and the loyalist who were hitherto priding in having successfully killed the non-cooperation movements in the town must have been rudely disillusioned. Mr. Rao congratulated the people on their self control and patience under circumstances of grave provocation, and promised that the District Congress Committee would give relief to the poor victims of the punitive police tax to the extent of Rs. 1,000. The function terminated with scenes of great enthusiasm.

Official and Personal.

The court of the Delhi University adopted a new motion for conferring the degree of D.C.L. on his Excellency the Viceroy, the Chancellor and Sir Muhammad Shafi, the pro-Chancellor, and of D.Lit. on Dr. Gour, the Vice-Chancellor.—A. P.

The Viceroy leaves Delhi on the 29th March for a visit to Gwalior and arrives Simla on 16th April.—A. P.

The Commander-in-Chief left Delhi on Saturday for a short visit to Dehra Dun and Gajrola returning there on the 29th March.—A. P.

Mr. Innes, Commerce Member, leaves for Calcutta on the 29th March and arrives at Simla on the 9th April.—A. P.

Mr. Chedwick, Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department, leaves for Bombay the same day returning to Simla on the 7th April.—A. P.

Mr. Ewbank, Deputy Secretary, R. and A. Department, will officiate as Secretary *vice* Mr. Hullah.—A. P.

PROTECTION TO PRINCES' BILL.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S POWERFUL INDICTMENT.

DIE-HARDS' VICIOUS DIATRIBES.

IRAQ AND TURKISH PROBLEMS.

(BY ARTHER FIELD.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The debate in Parliament on the Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) Act 1922 on Tuesday was a very valuable one, and although the Labour attack failed (as in such a House it was certain to fail) it brought out many good points. This Act, rejected by the Assembly and officially passed by that Constitutional and anti-Bolshevist institution, the Council of State, only waited the formality of the King's assent. Col. Wedgwood (Labour) moved an address to the King praying him to withhold that assent. This was negatived by 279 to 120. While a House of Commons of the complexion of this one would necessarily reject anything that smacked of Indian freedom, the numbers of the vote disclose the fact I have often insisted upon, that Liberalism holds no hope for Indian liberty. In fact every speaker supporting this motion was a Labour man. Every Liberal who spoke on the motion supported the Act.

Take the case of Mr. Charles H. Roberts (Liberal.) This "good friend of Turkey, the Caliphate and the Indian Muslims" calmly supported an Act muzzling the Indian discussion of princely autocracy in the "native states." He argued that "if they were going to have personal Government they must have the incidents of personal Government, and they could not combine with that sort of Government the apparatus of self-Governing democracy." This will sound very strange Liberalism to the Liberals and politics-crazed of India. Someday they may learn that Liberalism, when it affects empire, bears a strong resemblance to the "Prussianism" of our Government of propaganda pamphlets. Of course, that is very hard on Prussians, for those wicked Junkers granted "the apparatus of self-governing democracy."

One thing Mr. Roberts ignored, and that is that the Act does not concern the conflict of autocracy and democracy in the "native" States, but the rights of the British-India Press to comment on the methods of Governments in those States. Col. Wedgwood's indictment was really splendid. The venom of a man like Colonel Sir Charles Yate (Unionist), who said it showed complete ignorance of the facts could not seriously affect the impression made. Nor did Earl Winterton's apoplectic reference to "little guttersnipes of the Press in British India. (Cheers)" in any way answer Col. Wedgwood's deadly arguments against this Act Under the old and repealed Act an editor could be warned and his deposit confiscated; under this Act officials and judges can translate a public-spirited statement as illegitimate criticism and send the editor to prison for five years.

Some Personal Impressions.

The "Chronicle" will certainly have followed the report of this debate, but I may venture to give some personal impressions. Col. Wedgwood's motion was most eloquently supported by Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala. Even the (London) "Daily Chronicle," renowned anti-Oriental Liberal sheet, admits that his was a fluent and interesting speech. He considered the rejection of motion would be good for India, as it would destroy the last lingering regard for British Imperialism. The other big impression made on me was the self-exposure of the Liberals. The only Liberals who spoke gave expression to views which would arouse hate in all hearts in India, excepting hearts of English nationality or interests. And even some of the latter would revolt at the prejudice, tyranny, malevolence and outright mendacity of som of these precious Home Liberals. Capt. Berkeley (Nottingham Central) thought it was not an improper action of Government to limit the activities of "the scurrilous parts of the Indian Press.' Mr. Hope Simpson (Taunton) without a word of evidence in support, indulged in the following vicious diatribe:

"They were fortunate in England in that they escaped from the kind of newspaper which was under five hundred copies. In the the Bombay Presidency at the present moment there were thirty-six newspapers regularly appearing the circulation of each of which was under five hundrtd copies. In the United Provinces there were fifty such newspapers appearing. Lots of these papers were started simply to obtain blackmail from the Native Chiefs and Princes. A few copies of the paper were distributed among a Chief and his friends, and in a short time a letter was received from the Chief or Prince asking how much the journalist wanted to make him cease publication. The circulation then usually ceased until the money had been spent."

This brilliant example of Liberalism was received by the cheers of a Conservative House. No one thought proper to ask how such "facts" could be known to Government, without Government instituting proceeding under the common law. The "Daily Herald" has commented on the significant absence of the Liberal Party, or parties, from the debate. Col. Wedgwood had said that the Liberal party had not made up its mind and that he des[illegible]ddress concluding arguments to t[illegible] who used to be his colleagues. [illegible] turned to address the Liberal h[illegible] the "Daily Herald" says: "[illegible] all territory of the two Half-Parties there were to be seen only seven members!" a fact which aroused ironical laughter. Well, if the "Missing Liberals" resembled the Liberals who attended and spoke, it was little loss to India.

Britain and Iraq.

Iraq keeps on boosting its "great possibilities." Possibilities are always open to question; but it is a "dead cert" that the puppet ruler of that land has no resources at present except those he secures from the presence and by the assistance of the British. Yet he wishes Britain to clear out of Mesopotamia. Explanation will assuredly be found in an arrangement between the evacuators and the evacuated, by which Britain, while "clearing out," will leave a broker in the house. Now, there are many people in Britain who wish Britain to evacuate Mespot. For instance Mr. Harry Becker, the independent Conservative, who won Richmond by a large majority over the official Conservative, declares he will vote and act independently on the question of British policy and expenditure in Mesopotamia and Palestine. But is all this fine resolution to only feed the usurpation of "King" Feisul? He desires England to leave, but to continue its pledges and undertakings, including the financial assistance which was the reward for his pro-British action during the Great War. This we oppose. Yet we all shrewdly guess that the British Government has made it all right with his kingship. We cannot break pledges, you see; except pledges to Turkey and Islam. Even as I write 150,000 airmen (think of it, shades of Xenophon's immortal 10,000 footmen),—an army in the air,—is on its way to assure the loyalty and good taxpaying of the Mesopotamians. The "Daily News" complains that there are "three kings in Baghdad," Of course there is that scream of a King, Feisul,—next there is the British High Commissioner,—and finally, the British Air Officer Commanding. When England "evacuates" Mespot, there will be only two, for the Air Officer is very unlikely to leave.

This sort of thing makes one quite content with any fate that happens along. If the English leave, they will continue to virtually control the country; and the mass of the inhabitants will have as little to say in their own affairs as they do now. So perhaps it won't matter, if the critics fail in their assault on the British Occupation. Let it continue, until the real inwardness of the affair is appreciated throughout the world. Nothing is a solution of the problem of Iraq which will leave Feisul in control. The British have decided to withdraw all warships except one from the Gulf of Smyrna,—that is to say the British force in harbour will be the same as "at the time the provocatory Turkish note was sent." At the same time the British Government reserves complete liberty of sending any number of ships to all Turkish ports and waters. No other power than Britain did this rushing up of "reinforcing ships," and the French and Italians will as before have only ship in the port. It is hoped that the pacific attitude of Britain (for actually Britain regards this boiling-up and cooling-down as a proof of its gentleness and moderation) will cause an immediate sweeping-up of the altogether too numerous mines; and also an early resumption of the discussion of the Peace Terms. So much for the English opinion and hopes. Now listen to what a Turk thinks of it all. "History repeats itself," says the editor of "Echos de l'Orient." "By a suggestive concatenation of circumstances we have seen the accused take their seat as Judges and Venizelos prepare a new war by preventing peace. Whilst the Turks were kept amused (with the connivance of the plenipotentiaries from the Quai d'Orsay, who were assuredly underneath it all), the Greeks pushed forward their preparations and occupied Kara-agatch. England effected a concentration of naval forces in Turkish waters, while Ismet Pasha and his counsellors Riza Nour and Hassan Bey were accused of intransigence, and Turkey of ingratitude."

It is said that Mustapha Kemal and Ismet are working hard to secure a resumption of negotiations by Turkey on the understanding that the financial and economic clauses of the draft treaty are not accepted. However, this cautious proposal receives nothing like general support in Angora. The Council cannot agree on it, and three strong groups in the Assembly are opposing it. A great part of the army is also opposed. While it is evident that Constantinople circles like to imagine that "moderate opinions" are gaining ground, the news from Angora does not bear out this belief.

To start with, it is pretty evident that the "rigorous suppression" of Turkish Communist has by no means destroyed that movement. The impending trial of several Communists for attempting to overthrow the Government is really a proof that Turkey is by no means totally separated from the views which agitate the rest of the world. The cocksure persons who have been from time to time reading funeral sermons—more or less lying and vindictive—over the "Committee of Union and Progress," must be reading with strange feelings certain recent news. That party is declared to have been resuscitated, and that Riza Nour has resumed his relations with it. It supports the anti-Treaty agitation, as also does the Soviet Russian Government.

Turkey is evidently not going to allow Greece to manoeuvre in Western Thrace without some retort in Eastern Thrace. It is stated that fresh consignments of mountain artillery have arrived, and some anti-aircraft advance has got into the province.

"Massacre" of refugees.

Mr. R. McNeill, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking in Committee of Supply on the vote for embassies and consulates abroad, made some remarkable statements. "During the war", he said, "Persia was a very vulnerable spot. It was seething with propaganda against the Allies. A great number of agents were employed, both by Germany and Turkey, to stir up strife, and, accordingly, we on our side appointed a number of agents who kept us informed of what was going on. In consequence we were enabled to save expense by delaying the sending of troops. Certain sums were paid by the Indian Government, and under an arrangement with the Government we undertook to share the cost, which was included in the present vote.

"Provision was also made for defraying the cost of succouring refugees in Near East. Great Britain had always been foremost in responding to calls in the name of humanity whenever great calamities had occurred in other parts of the world, and the plight of the refugees in the Near East might, without exaggeration, be described as one of the really great tragedies in the history of the world. He admitted that charges of gross cruelty could not be confined to one side, though whether the greater guilt lay on one side rather than the other was another matter. The chief sufferers were the Greek and Armenian subjects of Turkey. Last year the Greek army was decisively defeated by the Nationalist Turks and was driven in flight to the sea As the result of the debacle, thousands of refugees flocked into Smyrna, bringing absolutely nothing with them."

Mr. McNeill went on to describe the expenditure incurred to get the mass of civilian refugees off from Smyrna; as, he said, "of course the first consideration of the Greek Government was to evacuate the Greek Army", which was rushed onto the only Greek tonnage in that part of the world. From this point onward Mr. McNeill indulged in some very questionable assertions. He alleged that if England had stood idly by, for any reason, there would have been an "almost certain massacre of the 2,50,000 refugees. But the Americans assisted, the French and Italians supplied shipping, and "over 2,00,000 were safely conveyed to destinations across the sea." How many "over" Mr. McNeill did not say; but, in the way he left the balance-sheet, he tended to suggest that 50,000 or so had been massacred. This has been more clearly asserted by others; but the statement has been emphatically denied by eye-witnesses, including Mr. Leonard R. Whithall, an English barrister. Mr. McNeill had the reluctant grace to inform his hearers that the Turkish authorities gave the refugees twelve days to get away, and allowed any vessels to come into Smyrna harbour for the purpose except Greek vessels. As all the Greek shipping had already, according to Mr. McNeill, left those seas, this very natural embargo did not do any particular harm. Mr. McNeill when he turned to the Thracian part of the vote made another reference to Smyrna. He said that the moment it was known that Eastern Thrace was to be allotted to Turkey, the entire Christian population wished to leave, and, though many left by land, it appeared right that British ships should be available to take off others by sea. It was *also requisite to avoid what had happened at Smyrna, when the departing refugees were sifted out by Turkish soldiers so that no men of military age and no women between 16 and 35 were allowed to get away.* It is very greatly to the credit of Col. Wedgwood that he requested the Minister to bring forward particulars in support of his statement that the Turks allowed none but old people and children to leave Smyrna. No response was made to this request; and the reason is clear. It is because Mr. McNeill was merely repeating the foulest of slanderous gossip. The juiciest piece of scandal is of course the "women between 16 and 35." That is in the true anti-Oriental style.

Mr. Mosley, noting that no promise was forthcoming to lay papers before Parliament bearing on recent events in the Near East, moved to report progress. This was defeated by 243 votes to 131, and the vote was then agreed to.

Show for even-handed justice.

A tribute must be paid to the "advanced" members, who despite the tendency of the Labour party to side against the Muslims and with the Christians, made a very good show for even-handed justice in the above debate.

"We disapprove of the whole policy that has brought about these tragedies", said Col. Wedgwood. Lord Curzon, trying to bring Persia within the ambit of the British Empire, subsidised certain individuals, who pocketed the cash, laughed at his schemes, and turned rather to the Bolsheviks than to the British Empire. Among all the failures of Lord Curzon—Egypt, India, the Near East—the worst was Persia. The policy of the late Government throughout the Near East was far more the policy of Lord Curzon—who was still Foreign Secretary—than anyone else. The Treaty of Sevres was his Treaty, and if there was one member of the House who had desired more strongly than others that Christian services should again be held in St. Sofia, it was Mr. McNeill, and he could not be allowed to escape his responsibility.

"After doing so much for the promotion of war", said Mr. Oswald Mosley (Ind., Harrow), it is really surprising that Ministers propose to do so little for the victims. It was their habit to back the wrong horse with other people's money. What was called "the freedom of the Straits" he believed to be an entirely misleading phrase, with which eminent statesmen delighted in deluding themselves and the pubic. The Straits were always free in peace time, and during war they would be controlled by the most strongly armed Power that was nearest.

Britain, Turkey and Russia.

Mr. T. Johnston (Lab.) asked:—"Was the Government still interfering in the affairs of Greece, he asked, and had we still got relationship with the higher Greek command, or were we using the peasantry and the manhood of Greece as pawns with which to oppose the Turkish Government? Had we any relations with the international financial gang who are at the bottom of all the troubles in the Near East?"

Mr. Ponsonby added a warning of the results that would follow from British policy in relation to Turkey and Russia. The chance had been missed at Lausanne of making friends with either or both, but we had offended Turkey and insulted Russia. The result was that in the Near East our position was really more precarious than it had been hitherto.

The uninformed stuff that has been written against opium has, I notice, ruffled the worthy editor of "Swadharma." I do not think he can lightly dispose of the opium trade on the ground that De Quincey took opium. A case has come to the front, in London, of four Chinese, who were last November convicted and sent to prison for using an opium den and offering cocaine to women. If opium should be accounted harmless, cocaine decidedly could not. Yet the users of it cannot be relied on to denounce it or even to decry it. On their release from prison the four Chinese, Ah Sing, Loo Foo, Lo Chek and Yong Yu, were deported to China. At Liverpool-street station, London, the four men were met by a dozen young Englishwomen, who gave them parting presents of chocolate and packets of cigarettes. Some of them kissed the men good-bye, and three of them became hysterical at their departure.

Nevermind; our English ideals may get a trifle mud-bespattered occasionally, but we always have a record as sportsmen. That cannot be drawn in the dirt, what? A Kentish pack of harriers started a fox in the cliffs near Deal last Saturday. The fox skirted the cliffs and doubled back; but, close-pressed, he tore down a cliff-side track and reached the foreshore. Some of the hounds fell 100 feet in following him. Arrived at the shore the sea faced the hunted creature. "It hesitated", the report runs, and the journalist's heart is not moved as he pens his words. After the hesitation, it plunged into the sea. It swam some distance, and friends of good clean English sport will be pleased to learn that a boat was launched to capture the redoubtable animal. The icy-cold salt water turned back the baffled creature. The pawn of sport actually had the great heart to reach the shore again, regain the cliffs, and dive into one of the disused relics of the coast defence known as "pill-boxes." Here, you will say, the sportsmen, brave themselves and appreciative of a brave fighter, called off the hounds and gave the poor brute his life? Rubbish. He was caught and killed, by British sportsmen, "A kill in a pill-box: fine!" That's the stuff that develops the qualities required for bombing Waziri villages, and facing the "unspeakable cruelty of the Oriental." What, we ask, will another age say of us? The mighty history of ancient Greece is indelibly stained by its condonation of slavery. Can no one imagine Engand being judged as severely by future empires? As usual, the judgment will not be wholly just. The chief thing that will make our record hated and belittled will be our propaganda of mercy and kindness, so luridly illuminated by our open practice of cruelty. A sporting training of this sort, in which youths of both sexes are made to assist, cannot make for real humanity at home or abroad.

"Red" Sunday Schools.

A resumed assault on the "Red (or Socialist) Sunday Schools has brought out some disclosures by a correspondent of "The Times." These schools are increasing in numbers all over London. Describing the programme of proceedings, the report states:—

The proceedings consist of the singing of songs from the Socialist Sunday Schools Songbook and a short address, the repeating of "commandments", and singing of solos. . . . One of the commandments declares, "Do not hate or speak evil of anyone; do not be revengeful." This admirable precept was recently expounded by a teacher in the following terms:—

"You *must* hate the system which governs us. You must *not* hate foreigners: their workers are good individuals: they are your comrades, whether they have black or red or yellow skins. In an old book, which some people believe in, they talk of a good foreigner—the Samaritan. I hate this system which governs us—prisons are its revenge; its spirit of revenge sets up lying machines in Fleet-street. War is the capitalist revenge." . . Whether the schools are called Socialist or Communist the doctrine preached in them seems to be much the same—the overthrow of the social system and its replacement by a Workers' Republic. The Communists do not appear to print the material used for teaching the children.

So now you know; and it is to be hoped you are sufficiently horrified by the "red" spectre. Whether you are or not, the National Citizens' Union, a pro-middle class and anti-Socialist organisation, has succeeded by a national effort in securing the signatures of 7,169 persons (described as "members and others", and to my knowledge mostly "others") to a petition denouncing these schools. Sir J. Butcher, M.P., introduced the petition to the House of Commons on Tuesday, amid Labour laughter and ironical cheers, and countercheers by the friends of "Lorndorder."

A ten year old boy of Professor Dudgeon of the Agricultural Department of the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad had an accidental fall from a train near Shahjehanpur while going to Woodstock School, Mussoorie and received serious injuries from the effects of which he succumbed. It appeared that some of the party had gone to the restaurant car and as the train came near the station where the party was expected to return the boy opened he door before the train came to a standstill. His foot seemed to have slipped and he fell between the train and platform.

A communique states:—His Excellency the Chancellor of the Delhi University has been pleased to appoint Mr. K. C. Roy, C. I. E. to be the Honorary Treasurer of that University for a period of one year.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

SIR ASHUTOSH ON FREEDOM FROM GOVT. CONTROL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

At the annual convocation of the Calcutta University to-day both the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor referred to the controversy that had been going on between the Government and the University.

His Excellency Lord Lytton as Chancellor began by saying, "At present, unfortunately, I am suspected of being engaged in a conspiracy to destroy the University's independence if not its very existence. I am not concerned to-day to defend myself against such a charge as on this occasion. I wish to avoid anything controversial and I will content myself, therefore, with saying only two things in this connection. First is that I do not regard the post of Chancellor as a merely nominal title and an ornamented adjunct to the office of the Governor. I recognise that the post makes me for the time being the responsible head of this University and so long as I hold it I shall study to promote the permanent interests of the University to the best of my ability. Second thing, I wish to say is that I can only serve with advantage in this dual capacity if the University is either quite separate and independent of the Government or else associated with the Government in an intimate and friendly relationship. I fear that the first of these alternatives though ideally best is unattainable in India. The connection of the Government with the University and supervision by the Government, of affairs of the University are no new things which we are seeking to create for the first time. It was recognised by the University Commission presided over by Sir Michael Sadler."

The Chancellor concluded with a message to the students to make the purpose of their lives creative and not destructive.

Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, Vice-Chancellor referring to the question of the reconstruction of the University said they could not conceal their anxiety that the schemes of reform should be matured without a full enquiry into their financial aspect and apparently regardless of the possible financial arrangements. He maintained that the University must be free from external control over the subjects of study and methods of teaching and research. The Universiy must have the fullest independence and amplest powers in working out its intellectual salvation. He hoped that in view of the acknowledged divergence of opinion between the Government and the University, the authorities would not hesitate to make accessible to the public of Bengal and Assam all the documents and correspondence on the subject.

In conclusion he said, "We do not hesitate to avow that we as members of the University are naturally distrustful of the external control and we are consequently pleased when we are assured that the authorities have no intention to place the University under the control of the Government. Plans for reconstruction, if they are calculated to secure the realisation of our ideal, will meet with an enthusiastic welcome. If they are destructive of our cherished aim they are bound to provoke a strenuous opposition."

There were altogether 6 P. H. D's, 394 M. A.s, 5 D.Sc.s, 103 M. Sc.s, 155 M. Bs, 33 B. T.'s including 30 lady graduates, besides there were a large number of B. A.s and B. Sc.s.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I fully agree with Rai Saheb Chandrikaprasad that Labour should keep aloof from politics at this stage of its organisation. Everybody will agree that Labour is passing through the infant stage of its organisation, and the greatest need of the moment is that it should be thoroughly organised on sound lines by men who are the real friends of Labour, with the object of ameliorating the conditions of Labour and help it in the solution of problems which confront it. Labour should not be exploited for political purposes. For this reason it is not desirable that the Indian National Congress should undertake the work of organising Labour. The work of organisation should be left in the hands of those who take real interest in the welfare of the working classes. An attempt should be made to produce Labour leaders from amongst the men themselves by starting adult classes for advanced men in the workingmen themselves. The Indian National Congress instead of helping Labour would harm it by undertaking to organise it, and it would cripple it by inviting the opposition of Government, which at present is well inclined to the Labour movement in India, provided it does not mix itself in politics. Government have so far shown its sympathies to Labour by confirming the conventions of the Washington Conference and making the necessary amendments in the Factory Act, by introducing or promising to bring in legislation on the lines of the English Acts like Workmen's Compensation Act. the Registration of Trade Unions Act, Voluntary Conciliation Act, etc. Government have also encouraged welfare work and the co-operative movement. Government have also been foremost in formally recognising well organised unions. In Bombay Governme have formally recognised the Postmen and Telegraphmen's union although other unions in Bombay, like the G. I. P. Railway union, B. B. & C. I. Railway union, the Port Trust union and the Tramway union are struggling for formal recognition. In face of these facts is it right, is it wise to alienate tht sympathies of Government and invite its opposition by draggng it into party politics? For this reason I do not approve of the resolution of the Gaya Congress that it should undertake the organisation of Labour. Lala Lajpat Rai, the 1st President of the Trade Union Congress, held at Bombay in Octeober 1920, scrupulously kept Labour aloof from politics. He even went so far as to allow a resolution to be moved that "a deputation consisting of Mr. Baptista, myself, Mr. Dalvi and Mr. Chamanlal should wait on the Governor of Bombay to settle the Postal strike," although he was a non-cooperator. Look at the conditions in England, America or Germany. Did Labour take active part in politics in the infant stage of its organisation in those countries? The history of the Labour movement in those countries will give a negative answer. Then why should the Indian Labour movement be drawn into the vortex of party politics? Let all friends of Labour ponder over the question and protest against the attempt to drag Labour into politics. I appeal to our revered leader, Deshbandhu Das, to use his great influence and throw the weight of his authority against such an attempt and guide the bark of Labour along sound lines and keep it clear of the rocks of politics?—Yours, etc.,

P. G. GIRWANEE.

INDIANS' GROWING POVERTY.

INDISCRIMINATE EXPORT OF FOOD GRAINS.

MARWARI ASSN. MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Mar. 24.

At the annual meeting of the Marwari Association to-day Mr. Daulatram Chokhani, President in the course of his speech said, "The year 1922 was a year of dull trade for us. The depression which set in sometime after the war owing to the exchange difficulties, high prices and various other causes has not yet disappeared. The cost of living which rose unprecedentedly high has gone down but not to any appreciable extent. From the official records the balance of trade appears to be again in favour of India. In fact, it was 14 crores in favour of India in 1922, but, although it has somewhat eased the situation so far as the exchange is concerned there is hardly any sign visible of any improvement in the material condition of the people. They are still unable to meet the cost of their necessaries of life. Gentlemen, to my mind this is why we have fared badly of late and are faring badly still for the prosperity of our trade depends on the prosperity of the mass of the people who are our customers. As regards the future, the outlook seems to be wrapped in obscurity. Fresh troubles have arisen in Europe and I shall not be surprised if India's foreign trade is effected seriously. Let us hope however that a way out of the trouble may be found before long. Gentlemen, the balance of trade in favour of India, in other words the excess of exports of our raw materials over the import of manufactured bonds is certainly very necessary in the present condition of the country for the sake of exchange and except only on rare occasions such an excess has ever been the usual feature of India's international trade. But it has failed to bring prosperity to the people. They are as poor as ever, rather growing poorer. Prosperity implies ability to stand bad times with ease. But in our country the failure of a single harvest is followed by scarcity and acute distress. This certainly does not betoken prosperity in my opinion. The reason for this deplorable state of things in spite of a favourable trade balance is to be found in the indiscriminate export of essential articles without due regard to the needs and requirements of the country itself. Export is permissible only of the surplus production, if there be any; but the export of food grains which India does not produce in sufficient quantities even for her own consumption or of articles that may be profitably utilised in the country as fodder or manure can serve no other purpose than that of merely showing on paper a balance of trade in favour of India. It fails either to cheapen the cost of living or to bring relief to the people in any other way. On the contrary, as experience shows, such exports of food grains, fodder and manure increases the shortage in the country, sends up the prices, compels the poor people to live on scanty meals to the detriment of their health, deteriorates the quality of the cattle stock and very injuriously affects the efficiency of agriculture which is the mainstay of the trade and commerce of the country. Our Association has always protested against the export of food grains because it has felt that if trade is to be allowed to prosper the first essential step is to conserve food grains in the country and to increase their production with a view to cheapen the cost of living and to improve the material condition of the people.

The Indian Fiscal Commission has stated in its report that the people are too poor to buy their food and the prohibition of export is not the remedy. It follows, therefore, that the Government should pursue a policy of intense industrialisation in the country as industries can be the only remedy of poverty."

SOCIAL ECONOMIC CONGRESS AT BUENOS AYRES

The Argentine Museo Social (Social Institute) is at present engaged in organising an International Social Economic Congress at Buenos Ayres which will examine the most vital questions of social politics of interest to different countries, and promote International co-ordination of the practical work of Social reform.

The town of Buenos Ayres was chosen for the Congress not only because it is the seat of the Social Institute, but also to meet the desire of the South American Countries to receive greater consideration from sociologists throughout the world and in order to establish closer collaboration between America and the other Continents. The Congress is to be held in September, 1924.

INDIANISATION OF SERVICES.

MR. V. RAJU'S MOTION.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 24.

Dr. Gour asked a supplementary question as to who paid for these troops.

Mr. Burdon replied that the cost of troops in Iraq and Palestine was paid entirely by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer:—What about the transport charges?

Mr. Burdon:—They are, also, paid by the Home Government.

Mr. Abdul Kassim asked what the Government had done for the preservation of the mosques and tombs in Delhi.

Sir Malcolm Hailey read a long list of mosques and tombs for which some lakhs of rupees had been spent thus showing that instead of demolishing the tombs and mosques as had been alleged, the Government had spent such large sums of money for preservation of these buildings.

Mr. Rangachariar:—What about Hindu temples and Sikh shrines?

The Home Member:—Nothing was spent on Hindu temples and Sikh shrines as such; a shrine near the new Secretariat building had been provided by the Government with a closure as part of the New Delhi plan. But no money had been spent on the shrine.

A member:—Why?

The obvious reason, replied the Home Member, was that it was not of archaeological or historical importance. The reasons why the Government was spending money on Muslim mosques and tombs alone in Delhi was that before the British rule, Delhi was the Capital of Mohamedan Kings and their buildings which survived were both of archaeological and historical interest. There was practically no monument in Delhi surviving of the rulers before the Mohamedan conquest.

FINANCE BILL.

The Secretary then placed on the Assembly table the Finance Bill as passed by the Council of State and read a communication from the Upper Chamber requesting the concurrence of the Assembly ti its amendments.

Sir Malcolm Hailey then handed over to the President the communication from the Governor General. This message stated that in pusuance of sub-section (1) of Section 67 (B) of Government of India Act the Governor General recommended to the Legislative Assembly to pass the Finance Bill in the form in which it was passed by the Council of State.

Mr. Rangachariar:—May I draw your attention to Section 67 (B) under which this message has been sent to us? Are we to pass the Bill again? Sir, we have already passed the Bill and I thought that we will be called upon only to concur or disagree with the amendments made by the Council of State.

President:—Motion will have to be made in relation to the Bill on the day on which it is set down for consideration by the Government.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad in moving his resolution regarding reduction of railway fares observed that labourers in India were getting lower wages than those in other countries so that they had only a small asset to pay for fares. The third class passengers were now foregoing long journeys because of their inability to pay.

Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways, said that reduction or alteration of the third class fares or the return ticket concessions depended to a great extent on the local traffic and local conditions. It was entirely a matter of business which was being watched most carefully by railway administrations. It was therefore impossible for the Government to fix the maxima and minima of rates. Mr. Hindley quoted statistics to show that while the total number of third class passengers decreased in 1922-23 from that of the previous year by 650,000 there had been an increase in earning. Therefore the increase in fares had brought the increase in revenue.

Mr. Hindley, however, assured the House that Government would carefully watch the effect of the last increase in third class passenger fares and advise railway administrations with a view to reduce the fares if experience showed that they were greater than the traffic could bear.

In view of this assurance Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad and Dr. Gour withdrew their motions.

APPOINTING INDIANS IN INCREASING NUMBERS.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju then movd his resolution for effecting a substantial reduction in expenditure under service heads by stopping further recruitment outside India excepting the employment of foreign experts on special terms when necessity arises. He said he confined his resolution to the services under control of the Government of India excluding the military if that was found impossible. He wanted a drastic change of policy as nothing else would satisfy the public opinion. Unless the Indians were appointed to places of trust in increasing numbers economic administration was impossible and self-government would be a mere camouflage. Recruitment to public services of India in all branches of civil administration should be in India itself. Otherwise they would be postponing the day of self-government indefinitely. Concluding Mr. Raju referred to the fact of the Prime Minister's and high officials in other countries like England and Australia getting lower salaries than the Executive Councillors and Ministers in India and urged the Government of India to change their policy.

Dr. Nandlal said that if the resolution was accepted, expenditure would be less and so long as recruitment in England was not discontinued India would remain poor. The salaries given to the Government officials were higher than those paid in other countries. The Government of India knew best how to recruit candidates of required efficiency and capabilities and if competitive examinations were held only in India then candidates would come to India of their own accord and could not naturally demand travelling allowances and high salaries as they did when their services were requisitioned.

Sir Malcolm Hailey regretted that such a question had been brought forward at a time when they were absorbed in considering important problems of a different nature. The subject raised required a full dress debate and full dress debate was not possible to-day and the state of the house when Mr. Raju was speaking proved that it was not prepared to have such a debate. The discussion was inopportune not only with reference to the circumstances of the session but also because the resolution tabled touched a matter which must come before the Royal Commission.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyyer:—Would it?

It would be for the Commission to take representative opinion on the subject from all over India, weigh and examine such an opinion. The discussion could not, therefore, prove fruitful because the Government could not undertake to send to the Secretary of State any recommendation on the subject which the Royal Commission had been already appointed to go into. What did Mr. Raju want? He asked them to thrust aside the whole of the present process of gradual Indianisation and did not want to weigh and measure the proportion but would lay down a rule that except in case of technical services European recruitment must be stopped. This undoubtedly was the demand which went further than any so far put forward in previous discussion in the Assembly in support of such an extraordinary demand. Mr. Raju had brought forward common place arguments and did not address himself to the definite and relevant question whether he had behind him any substantial body of public opinion. "Where is the support for the proposition?"

Mr. Raju:—The O'Donnel circular represented the public opinion.

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—I am yet to learn that the O'Donnell circular represented public opinion. (Laughter.).

The proposition never received support in the Assembly nor as far as he was aware in any of the provincial legislative councils. In Madras the proposition was for the rearrangement of rates of I will not now touch on the question that European recruitments are necessary for the services in this country nor am I going into the long history of their past services. But I maintain that the Royal Commission will examine this question not from one aspect put forwad by Mr. Raju but from all aspects. My proposition to the Assembly is that in all these circumstances it would be advisable to adjourn this debate and in making that proposition I wish to make it clear that in any circumstances Government cannot accept the proposition as it stands."

Mr. Raju replying said his arguments against unfulfilled promises had remained unanswered. The Assembly did not want a commission and did not want to take notice of it.

Dr. Gour said it was no use not taking note of the fact that the Commission despite their vote was coming out. There was all the more reason that the Assembly should not adjourn the debate but should record its collective opinion on the subject for the guidance of the commission.

Sir Campbell Rhodes moved that the Home Member's motion for adjournment be put to vote. Adjournment was then carried by a large majority.

The Assembly adjourned till to-day.

THE GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 24.

At question time in the Assembly to-day, Sir Montague Webb asked (1) What is the present amout of the Gold Standar Reserve, and (2) what portion of this amount is made up of interest as distinct from profits on coinage?

Sir Basil Blackett replying said:—(1) The Balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on 31st December 1922 latest date for which detailed figures are available was £40,142,620 (2) profits on coinage from 1900 amounted to £28,73,606 and there was a net profit on investments of £14,801,740; on the other hand a sum of £1,123,655 was devoted to capital outlay on Railways in 1907 and £2,109,071 to reduction of created securities in paper currency reserve in the last two years.

Sir Montague Webb:—Do I understand Sir, that there is no interest in that amount at all?

Sir Basil Blackett:—Interest is included in the figure of 14 millions and odd on the net profits in these days.

Mr. B. S. Kamat:—What is the rate of interest which the Gold Standard Reserve is earning in England?

Sir Basil Blackett:—That depends on the money market in England from time to time. The figure for this year is calculated at the rate of 2½ per cent.

Mr. Kamat:—Is it not possible to earn a better rate for all this money there?

Sir Basil Blackett:—The difficulty is of course, if you are going to keep the money so as to be readily available and that it may be turned into cash at short notice, under conditions under which the Gold Standard Reserve is invested, it is impossible to earn anything better than a short rate of interest which the honourable member is aware is not very much above 2½ per cent.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer:—Is it not a fact that last year more than a year's interest was used for the purpose of meeting the deficit on the Gold Reserve?

Sir Basil Blackett:—Last year no part of interest was used towards meeting any deficit. The Budget for 1923-24 is the first budget in which standard any credit to revenue is taken for interest on the Gold Standard Reserve.

Dr. Gour:—Is not the rate of interest for short term loans in India higher than corresponding rate in England?

Sir Basil Blackett:—Certainly it is. If the honourable members's point is that it would be desirable if we could earn short money rate in India rather than in England; it is obviously a higher one but then the Gold Standard would cease to be a support for exchange.

Mr. Rangachariar:—Is it necessary to keep the full amount on short terms? Won't it be possible to keep a part of it as long term and another part as short term?

Dr. Gour:—I should like to ask if it is not possible to transfer a portion of the Gold Standard Reserve to India and utilise it here at better rates of interest so that they may serve the same purpose.

Sir Basil Blackett:—The transfer of the Gold Standard Reserve from England to India will have a serious effect on exchange unless it was brought here in the form of Gold. In that case it would earn no interest whatever. With regard to Mr. Rangachariar's question the question of the best use of the Gold Standar Reserve is intimately bound up with the question of the future of our exchange policy. I think it is possible that when the question of our exchange policy has been gone into a little further it might be found that something better than 2½ per cent could be earned on some part of the Gold Standard Reserve.

Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari:—Can Government give us any idea as to what has been the longest period of those short loans.

Sir Basil Blackett:—I think the rule is that no investment must be used for the Gold Standard Reserve, majority of which is more than a year ahead.

Sir Montague Webb:—If the honourable member is going to utilise over a crore and a half on interest for revenue during the forthcoming year, is there any reason in principle why the interest of the current year should not be similarly used.

Sir Basil Blackett:—The interest during the current year has already been devoted to writing down all created securities and so it is no longer available.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

NEED OF A LINGUA FRANCA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The organisers of the All-India Khadi Exhibition do certainly deserve the thank of the citizens of Bombay for the efforts taken by them to give the latter an opportunity to know at first hand matters relating hand spinning and hand weaving in all aspects, and for the various exhibits representing almost all parts of India. They all the more deserve our thanks for the opportunity given to dispel doubts if any, harboured by certain people as to the genuineness of certain hand-woven products, e.g. Muslin from Masulipatam, Tassur, Assam Silk Weaving etc., etc. If certain people had any doubts regarding the product fron Andhra, there was before them the lady Spinner and the male Weaver spinning and weaving all the day from the raw cotton to the finished Muslin before their very eyes. A gentleman, who was visiting the Exhibition at the same time as I did told me that in fact there were people who had such doubts in their minds and he also added that if they would only see the Andhra lady spinner there will be no occasion whatever for any such doubts. Every visitor to the Exhibition was really enchanted with the fine spinning and weaving of the Andhra lady and her associate, and the numerous crowds of visitors at her stall at all times of the day will bear witness to the fact. The visitors were really wonder struck to see the lady spin so finely with as much ease as possible. The lady showed the visitors how the seeds were separated from the raw cotton, how it was carded with the little string bow and how it was prepared for holding in between the folds of a dried plantain leaf, ready to be spun away with the charka, and every visitor was simply charmed at her nimbleness.

But one fact that impressed me most was the utter inability of the lady spinner and the weaver to talk in any of the local vernaculars, which was all the more pitiable to see them unable to answer the numerous querries put to them by the eager visitors. The lady only understood them as best she could from their signs what the visitors wanted and she satisfied them as best she could. And when I ventured to talk to her in her own native tongue—the sweet Telegu—it was really wonderful to see the change that was coming over her face. She and her associate became simply overjoyed at this and they both began to give expression to their feelings of joy. The lady could not contain herself, for she said that since she came over to Bombay, this was the first time that she had been addressed to in Telegu by any of the visitors. She began to explain everything she did in the most natural way, for now she was in her own native air. I am sure she forgot all about Bombay and only imagined herself to be in her own village and before her own cottage. She began to do the process of ginning, carding and spinning in every detail once, twice, and she would have willingly gone over every detail as many times as wished, for she seemed to be only too anxious to satisfy the visitor, and that too a visitor who could talk to her in her own tongue. To put the matter in her own words, she said "Babu, what are we to do when we are unable to talk even one word of the local vernaculars and the Bombay people are unable to speak Telegu. When you speak to me in Telegu, Babu, you see how I am able to explain everything to you. I am really sorry that I am unable to satisfy the visitors and answer their querries." And when I wished to take leave of her, she said in a pitiable tone "who is going to talk to us again in Telegu before we go home?" This all the more impressed upon me the necessity for a lingua franca for India, and I wish to take this opportunity of requesting the members of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to do their utmost to spread the knowledge of Hindi in all their villages.

One of the visitors to the Andhra stall wanted to know whether the cotton from which she was spinning was indigeneous, for the gentleman told me that it was believed that foreign cotton only yielded such fine counts as the lady was spinning, and when I put the question to the lady, she said the cotton was grown in her own village and the visitor was quite satisfied.—Yours, etc.,

HOMO.

Bombay, March 23.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS IN MADRAS.

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The following petition has been sent to the Hon'ble the President and the Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of Hindus held at Mangalore on the 4th March 1923 to protest against the Hindu Religious Endowments' Bill which is now before the House, the following petition is submitted by the undersigned for consideration, by this Hon'ble House along with the Report of the Select Committee on the said Bill.

The inclusion of Mutts within the purview of the Bill is due to entirely mistaken conception that Mutts and Mutt properties fall within the category of *Public Trusts and Endowments*. The isolated fact of the Heads of the Mutts not being entitled to deal with the corpus of the property does not warrant their being classed with institutions properly called *Trusts* or *Endowments*. A brief history of their origin and development would show that they are quite distinct from and have very little in common with the latter kind of religious institutions.

In ancient times when Hinduism was the State Religion all religious disputes were settled by the Kshatriya Kings with the advice of only Brahmin Ministers well versed in Dharma Shastras, and there was no difficulty in enforcing these decisions or meeting out just punishment to transgressors. When India fell into the hands of *aliens* and proselytism became rampant the different sects of Hindus brought into existence these Mutts and appointed holy men or *Sanyasis* as their religious Heads to administer religious laws and to preserve their religion from decay and extinction. The subsequent development of these Mutts into larger and richer institutions is due entirely to the personal exertions of the successive Heads of the Mutts. The contributions made by the followers of the different Mutts are voluntary and no conditions attach to them, being absolutely at the disposal of the Matadhipathis to be expended by them as they deem fit and proper. The various religious functions and ceremonies performed at these institutions have been designed by these Matadhipathis themselves for the spiritual benefit of their followers and not as a necessary sequence of their being in possession of funds or properties therefor as is the case with the endowed or trust institutions. The discretion of the Matadhipathis in the disposal of the income of the Mutts is unfettered and cannot be questioned by the disciples. The selection of *Sanyasis* who have severed their material connection with this world to exercise the role of Religious Heads has been deliberately made by the founders to guard against diversion of funds towards secular or unreligious purposes by the Matadhipathis as well as against unholy intervention by extra-officious disciples. The law of succession followed by the Matadhipathis and recognized by Courts, namely, that of nomination of successor by the predecessor, alters the character of the property from a trust to private acquisition. It is this idea of beneficial if not absolute owner ship that supplied the stimulus to the various Matadhipathis in the past to make large permanent additions to the Mutts funds from out of the voluntary and unconditioned donations or grants made by the disciples to the Matadhipathis personally. This view of the Mutts and Mutt properties is not new or an ingenious afterthought, but one supported by the highest Tribunal of the Empire, the Privy Council. So far about the Mutts in general.

As far as Mutts in Udipi are concerned their position is peculiar and distinct from the rest. Their constitution is purely democratic and the usages and practices followed in the management give no scope for mismaneagement. The Sîri Krishnae Mutts is the central institution. There are eight other Mutts, each of which manages the former institution for a period of two years in rotation. The income from the Central Mutt property, the annual grants by Government, the income from the properties of the particular Mutt which is managing the Sri Krishna Mutt for the time being and the offerings by the pilgrims and devotes all told hardly suffice to meet the cost of the festivals and religious ceremonies and functions that have to be performed day by day in the temple. The Matadhipathis have very often to run into debt which they liquidate from earnings savings effected by them during the fourteen years of respite they enjoy before their next turn comes. The eight Mutts are not all equal in wealth and in the number of adherants and disciples and consequently they are grouped into four batches of two each for purposes of mutual help and for intervention in management in case of necessity such as, demise of the Matadhipathi without nominating a successor, minority of the Matadhipathis and such other emergencies which render the management by a Matadhipathi impossible or undesirable in the interests of the Mutt concerned. The rest of the Mutts constitute the supervising authority to guard against *laches* and mismanagement by the Matadhipathi assuming the management. The disciples have to be consulted in all important matters connected with Mutts and their opinions are accorded due respect. Thus it would appear that chances of mismanagement have been by the very constitution to which these Mutts are subject reduced to a minimum and that ample provision and safeguards already exist to deal with extra-ordinary cases.

The East India Company and the several English Soverigns who succeeded the Honourable Company from the Great and Good Queen Victoria to His Majesty King George V have unequivocally proclaimed the intention of the Government to maintain strict neutrality in matters religious and the present Government merely because it consists of elected representatives and religious Endowments come under Transferred Subjects is not entitled to violate the neutrality hitherto vouchsafed. That part of the Government which deals with Transferred Subjects is not and cannot be all-Hindu and there is no guarantee that at least the Minister in charge of the port folio dealing with religious endowments would at all times be a Hindu. If the Bill proposed to deal with all Religious Endowments, Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, Parsi, etc., that would be a different matter. Since, however Hindu institutions alone are attempted to be brought within the purview of the Bill, it is ideal to expect just administration at the hands of Ministers and Legislators who might belong to any religion other than Hindu.

Secondly, there has been no complaint whatsoever from persons who are directly interested. On the other hand, there is unequivocal protest from all parts, nooks and corners including. Merely because the Minister in charge of the Bill and the majority of Councillors are elected representatives of the people, it does not necessarily follow that their opinions are the opinions of the people they claim to represent unless there are mandates from the constituencies, the more so, when legislation on such highly controversial subjects as the present Bill attempts to deal with are being introduced. Isolated and individual instances of mismanagement cannot be sufficient to warrant the penalising of all institutions.

Further the Bill while emerging from the Select Committee has undergone modifications to such an extent as to render it an entirely new one based on quite different principles. While the original Bill provided for control by elective bodies the amended Bill seeks to entirely officialise the Board of Control. It cannot, therefore, be rushed through the Council as having passed through the Committee stage. It would be illegal and unconstitutional to do so before giving sufficient time to the public whom the Bill affects to offer criticisms thereon.

If in spite of all that has been said, the Bill is passed into law further development of these institutions as useful adjuncts of the Hindu social system would come to a standstill. The one incentive to enlarge them to meet the increased demands on their resources by devoting contributions from disciples to the acquisition of property would be taken away and Matadhipathis would surely lapse into apathy and indifference towards the interests of their respective Mutts. The disciples also would not like to part with their hard-earned money when they know their contributions are not being devoted towards the spiritual benefit of themselves or their co-religionists, but are being diverted for secular purposes for which they pay separately in the shape of taxes.

Temples in South Kanara have peculiar constitutions of their own. All the larger temples are communal belongings, a single village or group of villages having jurisdiction over the temples situated within their respective areas. The Hindu residents of these villages bear the cost of repairs and also extra cost incurred on account of festivals and other religious ceremonies, the Government subsidies being too insufficient to cover increased expenditure, the scale having been fixed more than half a century ago when rice was selling at Rs. 1-8-0 a *mura*. Any outside interference with their management is sure to be resented with disastrous results to the interests of the temples. Their case is amply covered by Act XX of 1863 and fresh legislation with regard to them also is uncalled for and undesirable.

It is therefore humbly prayed that this Hon'ble House may be pleased to drop the present Bill entirely or at least exempt all Mutts from its purview and at any rate the Mutts of Udipi and South Kanara for the special reasons stated above.

Udipi, 10th March, 1923.

(Signed) H. Krishna Rao, M. L. C., (Mysore); P. N. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Udipi; U. Ramachendra Rao, Regd. Medical Practitioner and District Board Member, South Kanara; N. Dasappaya, Retired Headmaster, Government Training School, Mercara; U. Venkata Rao, Retd. Assistant Engineer, (P. W. D.); U. Sundararam Pai, M.B. & B.S., Udipi; Sanchiar Venkatasubba Bhatt, Landlord, Udipi; N. Gopalakrishna Rao, Regd. Medical Practitioner, Udipi; B. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Member, District Board (S. Kanara); M. Vittal Kamath, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Member, District Board (S. Kanara); N. Subba Rao, M.A., B.L., Landlord, Vakil and Member, Udipi Taluq Board, Indian Botanical Society, Udipi; K. Vittal Naik, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Udipi; K. Venkataiya Heggade, Landlord, Yenugudde; P. Ragunatha Shetti, Pleader, Udipi, and District Board Member (S. K.); Kadbettu Gopalakrishna Naik, Merchant, Udipi; H. Keshava Pai, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Udipi; K. Lakshminarayana Rao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Udipi; K. Ramanatha Pai, Vakil, Udipi; M. Sreenivasa Rao, Vakil, Udipi; P. Rama Rao, Vakil, Udipi; K. Narayana Rao, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Udipi; Seshagiri Rao, Landlord, Aroor; P. N. Prabhu, Managing Proprietor, "Prabhakara" Press, Udipi; M. Venkatachar, Landlord, Udipi; P. Guru Rao, Proprietor, "Sri Krishna" Press, Udipi; K. M. Soma, Member, Taluq Board, Udipi; Nidambur Beedu Naravana Ballal, Ambalpadi; Beedu Bhujanga Rao, Pleader, Udipi; P. Padmanabha Rao, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Udipi; Kalmadi Ragavendra Rao, Landlord, Kalmadi; Matti Krishna Rao, Landlord, Matti; O. Srinivasa Shenai, B.A., L.T., Senior Mathematics Asst., Christian High School, Udipi; A. Lakshminarayana Rao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Vice-President, Udipi Taluk Board, and Member, District Educational C[illegible] (S. K.); M. Ramakrishna Rao, [illegible] L., Vakil, Udipi; B. Ananthak[illegible] Landlord, Udipi; P. Venkatra[illegible] Landholder, Padamanai[illegible]

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PROBLEM OF SURPLUS YARN

BEST METHOD OF WINDING.

The following bulletin has been issued by the Director of the Congress Khadi Information Bureau, Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati:—

Since our Bulletin No. 3 regarding the problem of surplus yarn was published we have received a number of inquiries about the quality and prices of yarn available in Karnatac. Samples have been requested for and even orders have been received. The Department had already sent for samples of yarn and their prices from Karnatac. They have received two bundles of yarn in the form of small warps about 6 to 7 yards long. It seems that spinners in Karnatac manufacture yarn in the form of warps and not in the form of hanks. From one point of view it is advantageous to have the yarn in the form of warps. It facilitates the calculation of counts of yarn and the proper rates of wages that should be paid for spinning it. It will also help the spinner, because, if he or she knows the count of his or her yarn he or she can demand full wages for it.

The warps received seem to contain 820 to 830 threads in each case or a few more or less. Their lengths vary between 6 and 7 yards. The yarn received is of two kinds; one is found to be of 12½ counts and the other of about 14 counts. The price for a seer (20 tolas make one Karnatac seer) of 12½ counts yarn is 10 annas 9 pies and that of 14 counts is 11 annas. The packing and coolie, charges, etc. come to 13 annas 6 pies and the railway charges and delivery to Rs. 4-4-0 on the whole consignment.

The spinning is not bad but the cotton used is of an inferior quality. Karnatac can produce much better yarn if cotton of good quality is used. The calculation of counts of yarn is a question of simple arithmetic and it should not be necessary to explain it at this hour of the day. However, we give the method here once more. 840 yards is the unit of measure for calculating the counts of yarn. The number of times this length weighs a lb. of yarn is the number of counts of that yarn.

The number of threads contained in one of the warps of 12½ counts yarn referred to above was 834. Its length was 6¼ yards. Hence total length of all the threads taken together would come to about 5212 yards. This is about 6¼ times 840 yards. And the same (6¼) would have been the number of counts of that yarn if it had weighed one lb., but as it weighed only ½ lb. the counts came to double that figure i.e. 12½. A warp from the other sample was 6 yards 24 inches long and contained 828 threads. It weighed 19 tolas and calculating in the same way as before its counts would come to nearly 14.

Warps of this small size are being woven in some places, but here on this side generally warps are made 20, 25 or 30 yards long. In some places small warps are used in such a way as to serve as one continuous warp of double the length.

It would be more convenient to the customers of yarn from other provinces if Karnatac prepared its yarn for export in the form of hanks. Even those who would prefer to have it in the form of readymade warps would require part of the yarn in the form of hanks to use it as weft. Karnatac and such other places which produce yarn for export would do well to prepare it in hanks.

It is important to take a certain amount of care in winding hanks also. It will be of great advantage if hanks are of a uniform size in all parts of India. It will render the distinction between handspun yarn and mill yarn obvious to the eye if handspun yarn is made into hanks of 4 feet circumference (mill yarn is always sold in the market in the form of hanks of 4½ circumference). In Khadi Vidyalaya every charkha has a reel containing six wire arms fixed on its axle near its handle. The circumference of the reel is 3ft. 11inches. It would be very helpful if the bamboo reels —where such are used—are also made of the same circumference. This would make the finding of counts very easy and simple. The size of hanks will be uniform if the arms of a reel are joined with bamboo splinters instead of a string. Sixteen rounds of yarn on such a reel make 21 yards. This is one-fortieth of 840 yards. If therefore sixteen rounds weigh one tola the count of that yarn would be one. And thus the number of times the sixteen rounds weigh in a tola would be the number of counts of that yarn. Spinners should be persuaded to wind each hank of 640 such rounds and also to form a lease between every two leas of 80 rounds each with a long piece of strong thread. The free ends of the thread should then be tied into a knot to prevent it from getting entangled. The advantage of making hanks in this way is that it becomes easy to find a regular fresh thread whenever one end of it gets lost owing to breakage. The fear of getting a hank entangled is reduced to almost nil and a lot of time is saved in bobbin and pern winding.

One of the greatest difficulties in weaving handspun yarn is experienced in unwinding the hanks. A lot of yarn as well as time is wasted in unwinding hanks of different sizes and weights. Carefully prepared standard hanks make the work of unwinding delightful and reduces the cost of wages. There are many weavers who undertake to weave handspun yarn but soon give it up. The slovenliness of hanks being quite as much the cause for this as the weakness of yarn.

Besides, the task of determining the wages that should be paid for spinning a certain specimen of yarn becomes quite easy if yarn is in the form of standard hanks. Occasional counting of the number of threads in a leas will be suffcient for testing as well as checking purposes. And we are enabled to find the count of yarn in a minute. For whatever part it is of a lb. in weight, is the count of that yarn.

Again we are enabled to calculate accurately the quantity of yarn required for making a warp of given length, width and texture. This reduces the fear of yarn being stolen when it is given to weavers to weave at home, to a minimum. And this is not a small advantage of having standard hanks.

The progress of Swadeshi will be greatly accelarated if proper care and attention are given to matters referred to above, in districts where yarn is produced just enough for local consumption as well as in those which produce surplus yarn for export.

There is another important arrangement that yarn exporting centres should make. They should press the yarn for export into bundles of 5 or 10 lbs. each. Such bundle-making machines can be got manufactured in India. The advantages of pressing and tieing yarn into bundles are manifold. Yarn keeps in a better condition, it does not get untwisted and the danger of thread breaking is avoided. The task of transport by rail is rendered much more convenient and the danger of its being pilferred during transit is reduced to a very great extent.

SURPLUS YARN IN AMRELI.

A large stock of yarn has collected at Amreli, the head centre of the Kathiawad Khadi Karyalaya. They have about 20 thousand lbs. of surplus yarn. It is all of about 4 to 6 counts. It is sorted out into four grades and pressed and tied in bundles of 10 lbs. each. The prices are:—

1st grade	Rs. 40 per maund (40 lbs.)
2nd grade	Rs. 26 per maund (40 lbs.)
3rd grade	Rs. 22 per maund (40 lbs.)
4th grade	Rs. 20 per maund (40 lbs.)

The yarn of the first two grades is fit for making Khadi that can be used for making caps and coats or shirts when they are intended to be used as the only upper garment. Tapes, carpets etc. can be made out of the yarn of the last two grades. If the yarn is dyed in deshi colours such for instance as prescribed in Dr. P. C. Ray's book, the articles become as beautiful as they are lasting.

The Karyalaya has a yarn bundle pressing machine for sale. They have offered it for Rs. 140. As shown above these machines are particularly useful to the exporters. And we request the readers to kindly inform us of the places—if they know of any—where they are manufactured and the prices at which they are sold or are available.

We request those interested in any of the above things to communicate directly with the Secretary, Karnatac Provincial Congress Committee, Gadag, or the Manager, Kathiawad Khadi Karyalaya, Amreli, as the case may be.

GREAT ORMOND STREET HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

The following appeal for funds has been issued by the Chairman the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Wemyss and the Committee of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, W. C. I.:—

Like many other good causes, this Hospital, whose President is H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, suffered during the war and since by the fact that the gifts of kindly hearted people were diverted into channels for the benefit of Services and ex-Service men and their rependants its Governors are now faced with a debt of £24,000 and an urgent need for an additional income of £ 15,000 a year in order to maintain its excellent work. The Hospital was founded in 1852 and is thus the oldest of the voluntary Hospitals for children in the United Kingdom. Over a million children all under 12 years of age have been treated by its medical, surgical and nursing staff and last year in-patients exceeded 3,000 while the attendances of out-patients totalled 100,000. Students of all Nationalities attend its medical school and nurses trained in the Hospital are sent to all parts of the world and thus the benefits of its teaching and practice are broadcasted to the advantage of both rich and poor. Subscriptions and donations are urgently needed and may be sent to the Chairman, the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Wemyss, The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London W. C. I.

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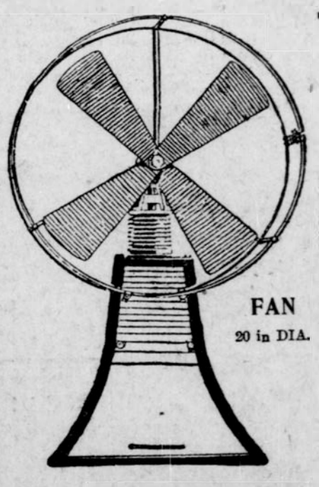
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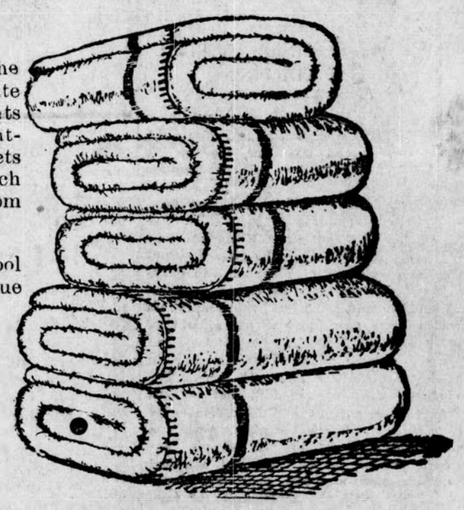

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